





HOME RULE.

Final Contest Over the Second Reading of the Bill.

Gladstone, Balfour and Others Make Eloquent Addresses.

"The Grand Old Man" Victorious by a Vote of 347 to 304.

The Dowager Duchess Goes to Jail in Style—The Bering Sea Court of Arbitration—General Foreign Notes.

By Telegram to The Times.

LONDON, April 21.—[By Cable and Associated Press.] The House of Commons was crowded today with people anxious to witness the final contest over the second reading of the Home-rule Bill. Dr. Tanner, Nationalist for Middle Cork, was on hand early, bearing with him a beautiful bouquet of flowers from Gladstone, which had been sent from Ireland, and accompanied by the inscription: "All blessing and power to the friend of the poor and distressed in Ireland. May God prosper you."

Sir Henry James, Liberal Unionist, spoke in opposition to the bill, which, he says, has surpassed the ingenuity of man in devising proposals to bring the law into contempt. It is simply a measure to enable a section of Irish agitators to deal as they may choose with the country.

Balfour spoke at length on the bill. He could not believe that this childish imitation of the United States Constitution would ever commend itself to the judgment of the British people. He said that the bill was a decisive step toward separation, though not a fatal one. To make it a law would lead inevitably to the second reading of the bill. The Irish ambitions would center in the new Dublin Parliament. Irishmen would regard the Imperial Parliament as a foreign and defeated body. In closing Balfour said: "If you commit this great political crime, you make yourselves responsible for an irreparable national disaster, and all hopes of a peaceful and united Ireland vanish forever."

Prolonged cheers greeted Gladstone when he arose to address the House. He was in splendid form, his voice being clear and full. The principal weapons of the opposition," he said, "were bold assertion, persistent exaggeration, constant misrepresentation and copious arbitrary and baseless prophecies. True, there were conflicting financial arrangements to be dealt with, but among the difficulties nothing existed which ought to abash or terrify men desirous of accomplishing a great object. The opposition evaded steadily the real question of the second reading—how must Ireland be governed if this bill be rejected? When the boon of self-government was granted to the British colonies, was Ireland alone to be excepted from its blessings? To deny Ireland home rule was to say that Ireland will have its place in history, and not to reme, but early history, as not the least durable, fruitful and blessed among its accomplished acts."

Before the cheering ceased George Bartley, Conservative for North Islington, rose to continue the debate. Morley, Chief Secretary for Ireland, moved the closure of the debate, and it was adopted, and a vote taken. The announcement that the bill had passed the second reading by a vote of 347 to 304 was the signal for more cheers and hat waving. There was another demonstration when Gladstone left the House.

BERING SEA.

The Weak Points in the Case Presented by Great Britain.

PARIS, April 21.—[By Cable and Associated Press.] J. C. Carter, counsel of the United States before the Bering Sea Court of Arbitration, continued his argument today on behalf of the American claims. Mr. Carter criticized the weak points of the case presented in behalf of Great Britain. He admitted that the United States asked for a monopoly of the seas, but a monopoly, he argued, could only be injurious when artificial prices were induced by it. In the present instance that was impossible. On the contrary, the monopoly asked for by the United States would encourage production and be beneficial to humanity in the same way as laws providing for patents and copyrights. Mr. Carter proceeded to refute the British argument that the seals devoured British fish in the waters of British Columbia. He said that the waters, Mr. Carter said, were the property of the world.

Mr. Carter quoted from the report of the commissioners of Great Britain and the United States, appointed to investigate the condition of seal life in the North Pacific Ocean, to sustain his position that pelagic sealing is wrong. The United States, Mr. Carter said, would tolerate the right of Indians to pursue the seals for personal sustenance, but not for commercial purposes.

HUMBERT AND MARGHERITA.

Congratulations Extended to the Royal Couple.

ROME, April 21.—[By Cable and Associated Press.] The German Emperor rode in the suburbs of Rome this morning, and returned to the Quirinal to take lunch with his royal hosts.

King Humbert and Queen Margherita received today with full and magnificent state ceremonials, the congratulations of the various sovereigns through their ambassadors on the twenty-first anniversary of their marriage, the date of which falls upon tomorrow, April 22. The envoys extraordinary and ministers plenipotentiary joined with the ambassadors in presenting the congratulations of the heads of their respective countries, and United States Minister Porter presented an authoritative letter from President Cleveland, conveying, in suitable language, expressions of the President's pleasure over the happy occasion.

King Humbert and Emperor William, with their wives and suites, attended the Italian derby this afternoon. Both going and returning, the royal couple was cheered constantly. Emperor William was welcomed with great enthusiasm when he appeared at the performance of Paderewski this evening.

The Dowager Duchess in Jail. LONDON, April 21.—The Dowager Duchess of Sutherland was arrested and locked up in Holloway jail today. Her

apartments were elegantly furnished and her meals will be served by a fashionable caterer.

THE DOCK STRIKE.

Poor Prospects of a Speedy Settlement of the Trouble.

LONDON, April 21.—[By Cable and Associated Press.] Prospects of a speedy settlement of the Hull dockers' strike are vanishing. The men are expected to reject the proposals for a compromise drawn by the president of the Board of Trade. The Ship-owners' Federation, moreover, is about to issue a manifesto warning the strikers that unless they return to work their places will be filled by non-union men.

Quakes in Zante.

ATHENS, April 21.—Two violent shocks were felt in Zante today. Several of the remaining buildings were wrecked and half a dozen persons injured.

Universal Suffrage.

BRUSSELS, April 21.—The Belgian Senate has approved the compromise granting universal suffrage, accompanied by plural voting, based on education and property, as adopted by the Chamber of Representatives.

Death of the Earl of Derby.

LONDON, April 21.—The Earl of Derby died this (Friday) evening.

HAVE BRACED UP.

The San Francisco and Stockton Clubs Play Good Ball.

The Former Wins by a Score of 2 to 1—The Los Angeles-Oakland Game Postponed—Accident to Muldoon.

By Telegram to The Times.

STOCKTON, April 21.—[By the Associated Press.] The game today was well played, resulting in a victory for San Francisco by the encouraging score of 2 to 1. Knell pitched well and so did Fanning. While a number of errors were made, they did not prove to be costly. One "Pop" Sweet has been added to the Stockton team and was behind the bat. Little Speer sat on the bench and ditto Harper. It was the first ladies' day on the Stockton grounds. All the singers in the Bostonians and many Stockton fair ones were in the grand stand, and it made the boys brace up.

THE SAN FRANCISCO GAME POSTPONED. SAN FRANCISCO, April 21.—The game between Los Angeles and Oakland, which was to have been played here today, was postponed until Sunday morning, when it will be played in Oakland.

MULDOON INJURED.

The Great Wrestler Meets with a Serious Accident.

BALTIMORE, April 21.—[By the Associated Press.] William Muldoon, who is now at the Monumental Theater with his athletic combination, met with a serious accident on Wednesday night. While wrestling with Fritz Thompson of Germany the latter accidentally struck Muldoon just below the right eye with his elbow. The blow cut a gash two inches in length. It is now stated that erysipelas had supervened, and that there is danger of its affecting one of his eyes as to cause the loss of its sight.

LONG BICYCLE RIDE.

Tom Roe to Make a Trip Across the Continent.

NEW YORK, April 21.—[By the Associated Press.] Tom Roe, the well-known bicycle rider, says he is about ready to start on his ride across the continent from New York to San Francisco. He expects to make the trip in sixty-five days, and will take the most direct route to Chicago, following the Union Pacific Railroad from there to San Francisco. The trip Roe proposes was accomplished by Nelson A. Bradt in 1890, his time being eighty-six days.

THE RACES.

Winners at San Francisco and Memphis Yesterday.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 21.—[By the Associated Press.] Half mile, for two-year-olds: Bordeaux won; Electricity second, Cherokee third; time 1:02. Seven furlongs, for three-year-olds: Charmion won, Steadfast second, Drummer third; time 1:30 1/4. Five furlongs: Seaside won, Ovation second, Beauty (colt) third; time 1:02. Mile and a furlong: Garcia won, El Sayo second, Almon third; time 1:55 1/2.

Half mile and one-half furlongs: Wyandott won, Motto second, Regal third; time 1:08. Half mile: Carmel won, Palasky second, Happy Deadhead third; time 0:51 1/4. MEMPHIS (Tenn.), April 21.—The track was fast.

Five furlongs: Northwestern won, Hesperia second, Ike S. third; time 1:04 1/4. Six furlongs: Little Crete won, Swag, Iliator second, Red Wing third; time 1:18 1/4. Five furlongs: May Thompson won, Winfield second, Rhett Goode third; time 1:08. One mile: Rook Laidley won, Rorka second, Belfast third; time 1:44 1/4. Six furlongs: Empress Frederick won, Royal Flush second, Tee Mike third; time 1:17 1/4.

Shot His Brother-in-law.

NEW ORLEANS, April 21.—L. O. Desforges, a member of the City Council, today shot and killed his brother-in-law, Peter McGuinn, in a bar-room. The cause of the shooting, it is stated, was an old family trouble.

Killed in an Explosion.

WILLIAMSPORT, April 21.—A special dispatch from Elmport gives meager details of a horrible accident there this morning. The glycerine house of the Climax Powder Company blew up, killing Fred Alderm, George Lyons and William Kling.

Marriage of a Newspaper Man.

DETROIT, April 21.—G. A. Lyon, of the New York Recorder, and Miss Florence Russell, an elocutionist of the same city, were married at the bride's old home in Fruitridge, Mich., today.

A Gality Priest.

GENESEE (N.Y.), April 21.—Father Flaherty, a Catholic priest, who for several days has been on trial for the alleged betrayal of a girl under 16 years of age, has been found guilty by a jury.

JUDD WON'T DO.

Austria Declines to Receive Our Consul-General.

His Religious Belief Has Nothing to Do With the Case.

The Senate Sub-committee Will Not Arrive Until July.

Several Territories to Be Investigated by Senators—Return of Capt. Barrett—Fourth-class Postmasters—Washington Notes.

By Telegram to The Times.

VIENNA, April 21.—[By Cable and Associated Press.] Count Kalnoky, the Austrian Premier, has given notice to the American Minister that the Austrian Government will not grant an exequatur to Max Judd of St. Louis, appointed Consul-General for the United States to Vienna by President Cleveland. Count Kalnoky states that the reason for refusing the exequatur is because Judd is an Austrian by his former allegiance, and was engaged in the emigration business. Count Kalnoky also stated that his decision was not affected by Judd's religious belief.

CALIFORNIANS IN WASHINGTON.

Capt. A. W. Barrett to Return Next Week.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—[Special.] Capt. A. W. Barrett of Los Angeles returned here this morning from Fortress Monroe, where he has been in attendance on the annual meeting of the National Soldiers' Home Board, of which he is a member, and incidentally viewing the great naval display. He said to the Times correspondent: "I shall start for home this evening, and expect to reach there next Thursday. I left home with Senator White two months ago, and like everybody who has ever been in Los Angeles, am glad to feel that I am soon to be back again. The other members of our board are to meet at the Dayton (O.) home on May 16, go from there to Marion, Ind., thence to Leavenworth and then to Los Angeles, where we shall meet about the last of May. My trip has been a pleasant one, but not a political one."

California's quota of Gen. Maxwell's ninety-five fourth-class postmasters today was: King City, Monterey county, N. S. Ulrey, vice J. N. Beane, resigned; San Juan, Benito county, Annie McMichael, vice C. C. McGill, resigned. Owing to the inability of all of the sub-committee of the Senate Commerce Committee to go by May 5 on the trip to the Pacific Coast it has been postponed until the first week in July. Californians applied to Secretary Carlisle for offices today as follows: George P. Montague of Vallejo, for chief of division in the Treasury Department (by a friend); William F. Turner (residence not given), for Collector of Revenue at Sitka, Alaska (by a friend); Louis G. Schord of San Francisco, for Appraiser, or Assistant Appraiser at San Francisco. Daniel Bush of San Francisco is in the city.

SUMMER TRIPS.

The Senate Sub-committee Will Not Arrive Until July.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—[By the Associated Press.] Owing to the inability of all the members of the sub-committee of the Committee on Commerce to get away on May 5, the chairman of the committee has postponed the trip to the Pacific Coast for the purpose of investigating the subject of a deep-water harbor, until the first week in July.

TERRITORIES TO BE INVESTIGATED.

The Committee on Territories will begin an investigation of the four Territories now knocking for admission to the sisterhood of States early in June. Chairman Faulkner has not yet made his selection of the sub-committee, but he has decided that the start will be made from Chicago on June 10, and he expects to complete the work within one month from that date. The committee will go direct to Utah, where they will look into the condition of affairs, and then pass through New Mexico and Arizona. From these Territories they will return by way of Oklahoma. Short stops will be made at each of the principal cities in each of the Territories, and the committee will address itself to the condition of the material development of the country and the condition of the people who comprise its inhabitants.

MORMON FUNDS.

The Case Arising from the Sale of Church Property.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—[By the Associated Press.] A case involving the money of disposing of the funds now in the hands of a receiver, arising from the sale of Mormon church property in Utah, will not be decided this term by the Supreme Court of the United States. A motion was granted to advance the case upon the docket, with the stipulation that it might be submitted on briefs, if they were filed this week, or set down for oral argument on Monday of the second week of the next term. The attorneys, however, are possible to get the briefs filed within the time specified, and the case, therefore, goes over until the October term.

MINISTER STEVENS.

He Will Leave Honolulu for the United States on May 24.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—[By the Associated Press.] A private letter received here today from a member of the family of Minister Stevens brings the information that the Minister, with his wife and daughter, will leave Honolulu May 24. The letter referred to shows that the Stevens family feels keenly the revocation of the Minister's act in regard to hoisting the flag, and predictions are made of all sorts of dire distress as a result.

RUSSIAN TREATY.

The Case Signed the Document—Cleveland's Proclamation.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—[By the Associated Press.] A cable message received at the State Department says that the Emperor of Russia has signed the extradition treaty between the United States and Russia. The exchange of ratifications leaves now only one more step to be taken to put the Russian extradition treaty into effect—that is an official proclamation by the President of the United States. The proclamation will be issued in a short time, probably upon receipt of a formal official notice by the State Department from Minister White of the fact of the exchange. Until the date of the publication of the proclamation, whenever that may be, the exact text of the

treaty is expected to remain a secret of the executive department.

Fourth-class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—Ninety-five fourth-class postmasters were appointed today. Of these eighty-four were to fill vacancies occasioned by death and resignations.

Blount Reports.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—Secretary Gresham has received a report from Commissioner Blount of his action at Honolulu, but says he has nothing to give out about it.

Cleveland's Record.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—President Cleveland has made more changes up to today than he did eight years ago after the same length of time spent in the White House. According to some authorities, he has made more changes than any executive since the first term of the late Gen. Grant.

Victims of the Crib Horror.

MILWAUKEE, April 21.—The bodies of two of the victims of the crib horror were picked up on the beach early this morning. The steamer Burroughs went to the crib this morning and secured ten bodies. Foreman Barber, of the construction gang, says that there were fifteen men in the crib when it was wrecked.

GIRLS BRANDED.

Ohio Wesleyan Female Students Suffer from Hazing.

Nitrate of Silver Applied to their Necks, Breasts and Arms by Young Men—Several Spits for Damage.

By Telegram to The Times.

DELAWARE (O.), April 21.—[By the Associated Press.] The outrageous hazing performances of students of the Ohio Wesleyan University are assuming proportions far greater than anticipated. Some young women students at Monnett Hall, belonging to the university, caught the hazing spirit, and the same evening the boys who had suffered got a strong solution of nitrate of silver, and proceeded to brand six or seven of their school friends on the necks, breasts, arms and hands, for the purpose, it is claimed, of so disfiguring them that they would be unable to wear evening dress at the senior reception last night. This occurrence, coupled with similar outrages on male students, added fuel to the excitement. Some students, last evening, set one of the frame buildings on fire, and the campus was in flames, and was entirely consumed. Nine students were arrested this morning and taken before the Mayor. Their cases were continued until April 27, and they were released under a bond of \$500 each. Civil suits were commenced this afternoon by the victims of the branding for \$100,000. The faculty of the Ohio Wesleyan University will hold a session to investigate the outrage.

Booth's Condition.

NEW YORK, April 21.—The condition of Edwin Booth has changed for the worse, and late tonight it was feared the crisis had been reached, and the patient was declared to be in great danger. Dr. Smith admitted that the actor's condition was very grave and the trend was not very far off.

WRITING DONE BY PROXY.

A Branch of Literary Industry Which is Becoming Important.

[Washington Star.] "An important branch of literary business nowadays is writing by proxy," said a publisher. "This is a very busy world, and there are a good many people in it who, having no time to produce matter for publication themselves, employ others to do it for them. For example, one of the best-known physicians in this country has also a considerable reputation as a litterateur. He has published a number of learned medical works, besides several volumes of fiction. Not one of them has been written by himself."

"He has hired other men to produce them, paying them much money. I know all about it, because the volumes I speak of have been issued from my own presses. That sort of thing is very common. I also am acquainted with a distinguished lawyer who chooses to have his literary productions written by a hired hand. He thinks it helps him in his profession, and presumably his vanity is gratified by it. At all events, he employs a newspaper man of ability, with whom he is on confidential terms, to write articles regularly for him. They are mostly on topics which have some reference to law."

"The lawyer signs his name to them and the journalist receives his pay. This is advantageous to both, because the lawyer's reputation makes the article fetch double or even triple what the newspaper man could sell them for as his own. The lawyer also produces about four short stories for magazines each year. These also are written in typewritten by the journalist, who gets \$100 a piece for them, while the lawyer signs his name and is content with the glory."

"You must be well aware that this sort of thing is very extensively practiced. It has various forms. Even the pugilists, such as Sullivan and Corbett, after their fights, find it expedient to have a literary reputation. He thinks the polish and elegance of the fiction they employ would really astonish anybody who did not know that the articles signed with their names were in reality written by clever newspaper men. Professional men outside the pale of the literary world do not hesitate to do the same expedient. In many instances they have not the leisure necessary for writing."

"They permit themselves to be interviewed, and the ideas they express are neatly put together by the reporter in the shape of an essay. They read over what has been written, and correct it, signing their names at the end. Clergymen are no longer obliged to write their own sermons. They can buy them at an extremely low rate, and good ones, too. The inquest was held yesterday afternoon at the undertakers' rooms of Orr & Co. After the jury had been sworn and had been given an opportunity to view the remains the testimony was taken."

Miss Kate Tuttle was the first witness called. After testifying to several of the facts given above she was shown a small vial about half-filled with a dark colored liquid. Witness testified that as near as she could judge it was the same that she had seen in the room of the deceased. The amount of the liquid in the bottle was indicated by witness as being about one or two tablespoonfuls less than when she had before seen it.

Mrs. Hoffman was the next witness called. She testified that she lived in the same house as did Mrs. Tuttle. Her

TWO SUICIDES.

A Despondent Young Woman Ends Her Life.

Why Irene von Miguel Took an Overdose of Digitalis.

A Pathetic Letter Left Behind Tells the Story.

Rudolph Wittke, the Liquor Dealer, Put a Bullet in His Brain—He Was Unable to Quit Drinking Any Other Way.

Coroner Cates was called to attend a sad case of suicide yesterday morning. The death of Irene von Miguel, which had occurred the evening before at 513 1/2 South Spring street, had been supposed to be from natural causes until later developments indicated otherwise.

Irene von Miguel was of evident German nationality and about 26 years of age. About a month ago she began, boarding at 513 1/2 South Spring street, and while there a young man named Edward Allison, an employe at the Globe restaurant, 110 East First street, frequently called on her. Their attitude toward each other was observed to be very friendly, and between his calls he often sent her letters. Each of them confided to friends that they expected soon to be married.

Several days ago she complained of feeling ill, and a physician was called. She, however, gradually grew worse. Allison's visits had now become less frequent, but he called last Wednesday evening. She was afterward heard to make some remark about his having acted peculiarly.

She was much worse later in the evening, and on Thursday afternoon was found dead in her room. It was not deemed necessary to call the Coroner, and the body was removed to the undertakers' rooms of Orr & Co. preparatory to burial.

Some little time after the remains had been taken from the house the bed on which she had died was overhauled, and between certain portions of the bedding an envelope was found addressed to Edward Allison, Globe Restaurant, city. The envelope contained the request that it should be delivered when found.

This discovery put an entirely new aspect on the case, and yesterday morning Coroner Cates was notified, and an inquest was held yesterday afternoon. It is stated that the deceased had been before married and was the mother of two children, both of whom were dead. As to her husband, it could not be learned whether he was living or dead. She was heard to speak of a stepmother and stepfather, but their whereabouts are not known. It is stated that she had a brother in Pasadena.

The envelope found in her bed, on being opened, was found to contain two letters which Allison would write later, and on which she had written to him a short time before her death.

Her letter was as follows:

TUESDAY NIGHT.  
My Darling: I have just come home from seeing you for the last time in this world. What a hard place it has been for you and I, hasn't it? It has for me. Since early childhood it has been one long, long battle. There have been many times in the last few years when it has seemed to me that I must give up, but somehow or other I have struggled on. I have been a losing battle all the way through. I am conquered at last. I have no fight left in me. I am a miserable, pitiful creature. I have no courage, no strength, no will, no all alone in the quiet midnight and look over my past life. I will tell you what I see. A lonely, motherless, loveless childhood, no one to teach me right from wrong. My poor, little, loving heart would go out to first this one and then that, only to return bruised and bleeding. The young man who had loved and blighted by an untrue husband. But I think God for the gift of my boy. My love for him and for you has been the only taste of heaven I have known. I am not sorry that you and I ever met, only for the pain it has brought to you. I would not change it if I could. I would gladly have faced the world with you. I helped you to live down all, anything, everything, but as it is I am, oh! so tired, and will gladly go to sleep for ever. I have tried to be true and true to Jesus. I have tried to be true and true to him. I had been as much so to him as to you. By the time you get this all will be over. I have no more to say. I have told you, my trunk is at the Orient. You may give it to Lina, if you will. Also give my love; tell her to be pure and true; lift her head and be a good girl. I have loved you to be a good man. Well, I must close now. Oh, my darling! my darling! my poor heart is broken. God bless and keep you. I have no more to say.

One of the letters written by Allison was dated March 21st last at 8:15 p.m., and the other was dated at 4:20 p.m. of the same day. They were both of a salacious nature and intimate. Near the close of the next century some rare, noble woman will be elected president of the United States. Railways will be so leveled and straightened that slow freight trains will make 100 miles an hour, but the passenger trains will run 180 miles an hour. It is not certain that steam will be the form of power. New powers are liable to be discovered. One cent a mile will be full fare. Considerable traveling will be done by this time. The fact that air is an element which floats a man in the air, the question of aerial navigation. Man is simply to invent the kind of boat. It must be very large and strong. It must come. This boat may be guided from city to city by a wire strung across the land, above ground, so as to let the balloon pass over houses and trees. Thus a wire one-quarter of an inch in diameter will hold and guide many balloons full of people.

On account of fast and cheap travel cities will become groups of suburbs, and all the poor will have air, sunshine and light. Suburban fare, twenty miles, will be two cents, on what are called zone tickets.

The working people will all be shareholders in the farm or factory where they work. They will simply draw dividends and will lose by all strikes, because they will strike against their own interest. Literature, the drama and all life will be higher and purer, because the increase of common sense implies an increase of all that is good. Drama and poetry will be simpler and the conduct of men more honorable, for each hundred years make man and woman less of a fool.

The Christian church will rest wholly upon the words and life of Christ. The writers of the Bible will stand before Christ only as valuable forerunners and missionaries of the one great Christ. The church will be a vast impulse and guide in art, ethics, benevolence and worship.

Great calamities will come in the form of pestilence, earthquakes and civil strife, but they will not much impede the progress of the nation. Washington and Lincoln will still be most honored names because no other two minds can ever again find two such tasks to be performed.

APRIL SNOW.

The Northwest's Late Storms Beat All Records.

Rain, Hard and Heavy, Followed by a Great Fall of Snow.

General Reports of Threatened Damage to Growing Crops.

A Cyclone in Virginia and North Carolina Wrecks Towns and Damages Farm Property—Delayed Reports.

By Telegram to The Times.

ST. PAUL, April 21.—[By the Associated Press.] The storm has now passed across the lakes and the Northwest breathes easier, while looking itself over and figuring up the losses. The storm, which beats all records, began on Tuesday and continued with only slight interruptions until tonight. It extended from the center of North Dakota east across the great lakes, and took in a strip along the eastern border of South Dakota, and covered Minnesota and Wisconsin. Everywhere it was the same: rain, hard and steady, followed by a heavy fall of wet snow. The damage done in the territory mentioned was about fifteen inches, and reports of delayed business and threatened danger to crops are general.

In South Dakota it had little effect on the crops, a storm on Sunday interrupted. The railroads are suffering from the effects of the storm, and a slight cold wave troubled the stockmen.

Fargo and Grand Forks have been anxiously watching the rising of Red River for the past week or more, and now more than ever are fearful of the results of a flood.

Where wheat has already been sown it is hoped no ill effects from the snow will be felt, but in other sections seed will be delayed for two weeks or more.

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ANOTHER CYCLONE.

Towns Wrecked in Virginia and North Carolina.

RICHMOND (Va.), April 21.—[By the Associated Press.] A special from South Boston says: "A terrific cyclone passed over a portion of South Boston this afternoon. The large tobacco factory of Morwood & Co. was completely demolished, causing a loss of \$40,000."

A special from Martinsville says: "Simplex tobacco factory and Lester's factory were unroofed and great damage done to the stock of tobacco, by a cyclone today. The wires are down in all directions, and it is impossible to learn the extent of the damage."

Reports from south of here are vague, but it is certain Reidsville, Ruffin, Greensboro and other towns on the line of the Richmond and Danville Railway in North Carolina have severely suffered from the storm.

THE OLD MAN'S STORY.

[Forest and Stream.]

The old man pulled in his line, hauled up the anchor, spat on his hands, laid hold of the oars, started the boat and rowed in silence for several minutes. "Then he asked, 'What old man?' 'He was a rasher, chuck full of business, jest made it him. 'Lumber on Uncle Sam's land, or anybody's, cared no more for a blazed line than you do for a dead bat. Stamp any unmarked log in a kind of



## THE LOS ANGELES TIMES.

March Circulation Statement.

INCREASE NEARLY TWO TO ONE  
IN LESS THAN THREE YEARS.

391,535 Copies in March.

## Growth Circulation of the Times at Various

Periods Since August, 1890.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES.

Personally appeared before me, H. G. Olin,

president and general manager of the

Times-Mirror Company, and George W.

Crawford, foreman of the pressroom

of the Los Angeles Times, who, being

both duly sworn, depose that the

daily records and pressroom reports of the

office show that the bona fide average daily

edition of the Times for the months

given below were as follows:

For August, 1890, 6,718 copies.

For January, 1891, 8,389 "

For July, 1891, 8,557 "

For January, 1892, 9,228 "

For July, 1892, 10,788 "

For January, 1893, 12,387 "

For March, 1893, 12,630 "

(Signed) H. G. OLIVER.

Notary Public in and for Los Angeles

County, State of California.

March Statement in Detail.

The circulation exhibit in detail for March

is as follows:

For week ending March 7, 87,085

For week ending March 14, 88,000

For week ending March 21, 89,000

For week ending March 28, 89,835

For three days ending March 31, 36,940

Total, 391,535

Gross daily average, 12,630

Less unpaid copies, daily average, 88

Net daily average, 12,542

Which is a guaranteed net circulation

three times as great as the net circulation

of other Los Angeles daily paper.

ADVERTISERS select your own medium!

THE TIMES-MIRROR COMPANY.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE NECESSITY FOR ADVERTISING.

Oh, advertiser, in this hour of need,

if on this paper you should call,

I will be glad to place your ad.

Go straight out and advertise!

You'll find the product of some one.

A client can be found for a good

ad. It will be a good thing for you.

Show your wisdom and business judgment by

choosing the best advertising medium which

all intelligent persons agree is THE TIMES.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Two Cents a Word for First Insertion.

CEMENT SIDEWALKS, BASE-

ment, floors and reservoirs, 5 cents

per foot. DENNIS MADDAN, 400 San Pedro st.

P. J. FLYNN, CONSULTING EN-

gineer for irrigation, water supplies,

sewerage, etc. Office 145 Spring st.

ORDERS TAKEN FOR SOUVENIR

dinner and lunch cards at WOMAN'S

EXCHANGE, select your own medium!

HOME FOR INFANT CHILDREN:

best of care; references. 1405 W.

11TH ST.

NEW AND SECOND HAND BOOKS.

FOWLER &amp; COLWELL, 11 W. 2d st.

WANTS.

One Cent a Word for Each Insertion.

Help Wanted—Male.

PETTY, HUMMEL &amp; CO.

EMPLOYMENT AGENTS.

131 and 135 W. First st. Tel. 509.

(Under Los Angeles National Bank.)

Man and wife for ranch, \$35 etc. per month; Ger-

man-woman milk, \$35 etc. per month; Ger-

man-woman milk, \$35 etc. per month; Ger-

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"This is the acme of journalistic unkindness. We will venture the opinion that the Expositor tried to borrow those cuts to publish as representing the police force of Fresno, and was rewarded, hence its jealous fling. The artistic conduct of both esteemed contemporaries is generally condemned."

A heavy demand for their gold on part of foreigners, continued for several months, may temporarily embarrass

Commencing this morning the  
minal trains from Pasadena will  
nect with the Wilmington Transp

"Why did you dismiss your washerwoman? Didn't she do good work?"  
"Yes, but she brought back the same clothes all the time."



## THE COURTS.

## Mrs. Hylands Continues Her Story on Her Divorce.

## Unblushing Statements Made by the Woman in Her Testimony.

## She Accused Her Husband of Writing Compromising Letters.

## Filipian Recital of Her Relations With Other Men—A Little Scene That Occurred on Spring Street—Court Notes.

The divorce case of Hyland vs. Hyland, which was in progress in Department Four yesterday, proved only second in attraction to the Bentley murder trial, and from the time of the opening of the doors to the close, at 5 p.m., a curious throng jostled one another in the aisles and corridors, all eager to get a glimpse of the parties to the complaint or catch the tales of the witnesses as they sat upon the stand and regaled their very-much-interested listeners with the particulars of the family troubles and private affairs which went to make up the grounds for the combination of complaints. Much the same as a spectacular theatrical performance has charms for the bald-headed, so do the causes on trial, proportionately as they possess a wealth of disgusting features, prove drawing cards to the gray-haired habitués of the courts. This state of affairs was doubly proven yesterday, for when the Bentley trial was adjourned the on-lookers there poured in a stream across the hall to Department Four, creating not a little disturbance as they elbowed their way through the doorway and filled up every available space of standing room. So great was the crowd that the judge informed the Court that spectators were continually coming in, and asked permission to exclude some of the curious. The desired permission was given, and all of those who were unable to find seats were respectfully invited to retire.

The case was then resumed, with the plaintiff, Mrs. Hyland, on the stand for the defense to combat the allegations of the cross-complaint. On direct examination the witness told about certain instruments which she said in her possession, and which were found by her husband, and also narrated how she had loaned the same to a friend and neighbor for use.

Concluding the direct examination, she was turned over to the defense. In response to the witness's questions, she then stated that she had stopped, upon first coming to this city, at the house of her husband's mother. She afterward lived on Washington street for about a year. She was acquainted with Griffin, the man whom she was accused of having been having an adulterous relationship with, and saw him quite frequently.

When Griffin assisted her husband to carry in a piano she did sit down beside him and show him the pictures in an album, but Mr. Hyland was there also. She was quite sure that she did not sit upon the floor then, Griffin called at the house once a week, sometimes when Hyland was at home, and sometimes when he was not. She knew then that he was a married man, but was not acquainted with his wife.

"What time did you take dinner usually?" inquired Col. Wells.

"We had but little to take," replied the witness, but when told that the answer was not responsive, volunteered that she and Mr. Hyland ate but twice a day, once in the morning and once in the afternoon, consequently she was unable to decide as to just which meal should be called dinner. Frequently she had ridden up town with Griffin, and as often he had called for her and the two had gone home together.

Their landlord, when they lived on Washington street, was Mr. McLaughlin. He, too, had been in the habit of coming over to the house and sitting in the kitchen while the witness worked at her sewing. He came very many times, beside those days upon which he was in the habit of collecting rent. Finally he had announced that he intended to raise the rent, and then the witness and her husband decided to move out. This time they took up their residence on Hope street and here she was still visited by Griffin. Hyland knew that he did so, but raised no objections. The latter was at that time employed at the engine-house or repair shops of the cable road on Seventh street. In October, 1930, the Hyland family made a third move, this time to a house on Sixteenth street. Witness had not then seen Griffin for some time. One afternoon she was walking down Main street in company with Mrs. Storrer, and when a short distance below the old Courthouse saw Griffin on the opposite side of the street. He immediately crossed over and met the party, when Mrs. Storrer walked on, leaving her (Mrs. Hyland) talking to Griffin on the sidewalk. The two stepped into the entrance to the McDonald Block, and while here Hyland came down the street and espied them.

"Well, what did he say to you?" asked the counsel for the defendant.

"He said: 'This is a pretty looking outfit.'"

"What did you think he meant by that?"

"As his clothes were greasy and as Mr. Griffin and myself were rather slicked up, I suppose he merely made the remark to notice the difference in our appearance," evasively replied the witness.

She was somewhat disconcerted, however, when the next question, "What did he say to Griffin?" was quickly put. She was quickly recovered her seemingly unconcerned manner, however, and said: "He told him that he would give him three days to leave town."

"What did you think he meant by that?"

"Just what he said."

"What motive did you assign for your husband making such a statement?"

"Oh, I just thought it was some of his spiritualism."

"You thought the spirit moved him to say that, then, did you?"

"Yes, I did."

Col. Wells then turned his attention to the voluminous stack of letters received by Mrs. Hyland from Griffin, and found by Mr. Hyland hidden under the carpet. He, as well as the listeners, were rather unprepared for the explanation which the witness would offer in excuse for carrying on a correspondence with Griffin. She said that her husband had accused her of being unduly intimate with Griffin, and to prove her innocence he had dictated letters to the former, the exhibits being the replies received.

This was a "stunner" for the defendant, who sat beside his attorney, and listened in evident open-mouthed amazement at the tale the witness was telling.

Mrs. Hyland, however, was not in the least disturbed by his astonished gaze, and went on unblinking. Even the letters making private appointments

with Griffin, she said, were written at the instigation of her husband.

Mrs. Storrer, a close friend of Mrs. Hyland, was called and testified briefly, when the court adjourned.

The hearing on the cross-complaint will probably be concluded this morning.

**Court Notes.**

Judge Wade rendered judgment for plaintiff of \$1000 yesterday in the foreclosure suit of Malowansky vs. Ramish.

A man named Shier was arrested yesterday for obstructing a mail carrier in the discharge of his duty. He was taken before Commissioner Van Dyke, who set time for his examination on the 28th.

J. Marion Brooks was yesterday appointed by Judge Clark as special administrator in the estate of John G. Steinhauser, deceased, with bond in the sum of \$1000.

Hearing on the petition to set apart a homestead in the estate of J. M. Skinner, deceased, was yesterday set by Judge Cook for April 28.

In the Probate Court Judge Clark yesterday granted permission to the guardian in the estate of Harriet M. McConnell, an insane person, to mortgage property.

The suit on money due on services rendered, of Pellissier vs. Berggren, was yesterday closed in Judge Shaw's court and submitted without argument.

Damages in the sum of \$8000 were found for plaintiff by the jury in the case of Mary Laird, vs. the Santa Fe Railroad Company, which had been on trial for several days past in the Circuit Court.

Judge Clark yesterday disposed of routine probate matters as follows: Estate of M. Rogers, deceased, account allowed; estate of Mary Kidder, deceased, account allowed; \$40 per month granted for support of minors; estate of A. Danielson, deceased, letters of administration granted H. C. Cates.

The suit for restitution of premises of Bond vs. Pandoga was continued yesterday by Judge Van Dyke until May 4.

Upon motion of the District Attorney an information was filed in Department One yesterday, charging Charles Thornton with the crime of burglary, and Judge Smith set the arraignment of the defendant thereon for this morning.

**New Suits.**

Preliminary papers in the following new suits were filed with the County Clerk yesterday:

F. A. Berlin vs. Los Angeles and Pacific Railway Company; suit to foreclose mortgage.

Estate of George Vandervliet, deceased; petition to perpetuate testimony.

Estate of Sarah W. Estaphier, deceased; petition for probate of will.

Estate and guardianship of S. H. Angsbury, an insane person; petition for appointment of guardian.

Estate of Oliver Evans, deceased; petition for appointment of trustee.

**Today's Calendar.**

DEPARTMENT ONE.—Judge Smith. People vs. Henry Bentley, murder.

DEPARTMENT TWO.—Judge Clark. Clear.

DEPARTMENT THREE.—Judge Wade. Clear.

DEPARTMENT FOUR.—Judge Van Dyke. Hyland vs. Hyland; divorce. Field vs. Andradra; for argument.

DEPARTMENT FIVE.—Judge Shaw. Clear.

DEPARTMENT SIX.—Judge McKinley. Clear.

**THE DOG SHOW.**

Another Large Attendance Yesterday and Last Evening.

The dog show was visited by an unusually large number of people yesterday. The prizes were awarded in the morning, and general satisfaction was expressed with the decisions rendered. The competition for the prizes among the fox terriers was a strong one. San Francisco took the lead for dogs of that breed, while Los Angeles led the way on bitches.

Owney, the great traveler, continued to attract much attention, while the barking and other vocal exercises of the various canines made things interesting all around.

Today is to be ladies' and children's day, and an attendance even larger than that of yesterday is expected. The prizes will be distributed at 8 o'clock this evening.

George Raper, the judge, goes direct from the Pacific Coast to Munich, Germany, where he is to act as judge at a kennel exhibit. The sale for high-class dogs of all breeds is said to be unusually good this year.

A Boston short-nosed bull terrier belonging to Charles O. Bedbury was awarded the second prize on a special class set aside from the bull terriers' class. In the list of prizes in yesterday's paper under Class 100 Mrs. E. Halcomb should read Mrs. E. Holcomb. The show will conclude tonight.

**La Crescenta and La Canada.**

Gold, Water, Double Track Railroad, Land Sales, Population, Prosperity and New Era for La Canada and La Crescenta. These will be the topics of a lecture under the auspices of the La Crescenta Literary Society, in the La Crescenta schoolhouse, at 7:30 p.m., Monday evening, May 3, 1933.

**H-O Hornby's Oatmeal**

Repairs waste, maintains warmth.

Supplies energy, furnishes sustenance, and these in a degree done by no other food.

## REDUCED RATES

## Hotel del Coronado



## For the Summer Months

Will make it the most fashionable as it is the most agreeable summer seaside resort in California. Outdoor sports of every kind and indoor pleasures and amusements in abundance. The hot and cold salt water swimming tanks, also the amusement of fishing, are unsurpassed. For any information and descriptive pamphlets, rates, etc., apply at 129 North Spring st., or address

E. S. BABCOCK, Manager, Coronado Beach, Cal.

## What is It?

Dandruff is the result of a languid, unhealthy condition of the scalp or hair, whereby the perspiration becomes thick and clammy and adheres to the surface, which, drying, forms a scurf or dandruff, which can only be removed by using

**Smith's Dandruff Pomade!**

One bottle of which is guaranteed to cure any case, no matter how long standing the case may be. Manufactured only by SMITH BROS., Fresno, Cal. For sale by

**OFF & VAUGHN,**  
Los Angeles, Cal.

**Dandruff for Six Years.**

I suffered for six years with dandruff and tried every remedy recommended to me without any good effect, until I purchased a bottle of Smith's Dandruff Pomade, one-fourth of which I cured me, and I can faithfully recommend it to all. Yours truly,

CHARLES SCHWEIZER,  
Dealer in Harness and Saddles.

**Five Years.**

Having been troubled with dandruff for five years, I procured a bottle of Smith's Dandruff Pomade and was cured upon its application. I can recommend it to all, and have no doubt but that it will cure any case.

M. E. SANFORD.

**To Whom It May Concern.**

I have been troubled with dandruff for two years, but by the use of Smith's Dandruff Pomade I have been entirely cured.

F. C. WOODWORTH.

**I was troubled with dandruff for ten years**

and tried several remedies without any good effect. But a bottle of Smith's Dandruff Pomade cured me entirely.

L. A. GOULD.

The above testimonials are from leading business men of Fresno. A single bottle guaranteed to cure any case or money refunded.

**The Celebrated French Cure.**

Warranted APHRODITINE or money to cure

is sold on a

GUARANTEE

to cure any

form of nervous

disease, or

any disorder of the

generative organs

of either sex,

whether arising from

excessive use of stimulants, tobacco or

opium, or through youthful indiscretion,

over indulgence, such as loss of brain

power, weakness, bearing down pains in

the back, seminal, hysterical, nervous

prostration, nocturnal emissions, leucorrhea, dizziness, weak memory, loss of

power and impotence, which have been

often led to premature old age and insanity.

Price \$1.00 a box; 6 boxes for \$5.00. Sent

by mail on receipt of the money.

A WRITTEN GUARANTEE is given for every \$5.00 order received, to refund the money if a permanent cure is not effected. We have thousands of testimonials from old and young, of both sexes, who have been permanently cured by the use of Aphroditine. Circular free. Address

**The Aphroditine Medicine Co.**

H. M. SPROLE & SON, 229 South Spring st.

**We Have for Sale**

**Cheap—Special:**

1 Imported Turkish rug; size

9x12 ft.

1 Welch folding bed 5x8 ft.

show cases, one 8-foot standing

office desk, 2 roll top and 2 office

desks 1 Wootton office desk, 2

iron safes.

**Matlock & Reed, Auctioneers**

426-428 S. Spring st.

**Severe Coughs, Colds and Lung Troubles**

**WILL DISAPPEAR IF YOU USE**

**Crescent Malt Whiskey.**

Commended for its Purity.

All Druggists sell it

ESTABLISHED IN 1884.

Dr. B. G. Collins, OPHTHALMIC

126 South Spring St., Los Angeles, Cal.

With the Los Angeles Optical Institute.

**EYES EXAMINED FREE.**

In Wagner's "Kimberly"

**Another Importation.**

Dinner Services.

Open Stock Patterns from \$7.50 up. Fine

Semi-Porcelain. We Guarantee the

Goods. Everything First-class.

STAFFORDSHIRE CROCKERY CO., 417 S. Spring-st.

**Notice to Contractors.**

UNTIL 12 O'CLOCK, NOON, APRIL 24,

1933, Mr. A. C. Armstrong et al. will re-

ceive proposals for the construction of a

pipe line from the head of the Vivendia

canal, near San Bernardino avenue,

southwesterly to the north line of the Ju-

rua rancho, a total distance of 35,300 feet,

as follows:

5000 feet 16-inch steel pipe;

25,000 feet 14-inch steel pipe;

and excavation and retiling for 35,300 feet;

also

40,000 feet of 30-inch, and

5000 feet of 36-inch

modern steel pipe; and excavation and re-

tiling for same, according to plans and

specifications on file in the office of En-

gineer James T. Taylor, Evans Block, River-

side, Cal.

All proposals must be on the blank forms

furnished, and accompanied by a certified

check of 1 per cent of the amount of each

proposal.

The work to commence ten days after

signing of the contract, and to be completed

within ninety days.

The right is reserved to reject any and

all bids.

Proposals to be endorsed: "Proposals for

pipe line for A. C. Armstrong et al." Ad-

dress: James T. Taylor, Engineer, rooms

9 and 11, Evans Block, Riverside, Cal.

**EVEN** the dummies were pleased when we put out our new Spring Suits on them.

We are prepared to please all comers as they never were pleased before, and at as close prices as any honest merchant can afford to sell. In fact, we are after a "Ten Strike" in the clothing trade this season. We set the ball rolling, and every suit is down.

The Best Suit You Ever HAD will be your unprejudiced verdict if you buy your suit of us this spring. Our prices are within the reach of everybody.

**SUITS FROM \$5.00 TO \$30.00**

Cast your eye over our bargains. See our windows and you will be sure to SET YOUR HEART on one of our pretty patterns.

**London Clothing Co.**  
Corner Spring & Temple sts.

**The Harrington Hat, the Knox Hat, the Stetson Hat.**

Are the most popular makes in soft, stiff and Fedora shapes. We have a full representation of the above manufacturers in all of the latest shapes and shades, all sold at Eastern prices.

Just received Knox Ladies' Sailor Straws, all new shapes, Men's Furnishing Department; grand opening sale of Men's Summer Underwear. For which

See Our Window Display!

**Siegel the latter Men's Furnisher**  
**LOS ANGELES, CAL.**  
Under Nadeau Hotel

**ORANGE LAND AT REDLANDS!**

**THE WILLIAMS TRACT**

Adjoining the city of Redlands is now offered for sale in tracts from 5 acres to 100 acres each at prices ranging from \$200 to \$350 dollars per acre, including two (2) Bear Valley Water Certificates to each acre.

This is the most beautiful tract of land in the State and bound to be settled by the most wealthy people for the reason that pieces from 40 to 100 acres can be selected with every acre as choice as in any 10-ac piece on the tract. The water is put to each 10-acre piece in steel pipes, which adds at a \$100 per acre to the value of the land over any other tract on the market. The Williams Tract is just the place and about the only chance left at Redlands for colonies of from four to twenty families, or associations wishing to plant good-sized tracts of oranges or other fine fruits.

**Terms of Sale:**

One-fourth cash down and balance in 5 years, at 8 1/2 per cent, gross interest. No taxes on land until mortgage is paid. DON'T fail to SEE THE WILLIAMS TRACT before buying elsewhere; if you do you will always regret it. For maps and further particulars apply to

**W. P. McIntosh, General Agent,**

144 S. Main-st, Los Angeles,

Or any real estate agent in Los Angeles, San Bernardino or Redlands.

**I Have Also for Sale:**

Orange land and orange trees at Mentone, \$250 to \$350 per acre, from 1/4 to 1 1/2 miles from both railroad depots. Terms, one-third cash, balance in 5 years at 8 per cent, per annum.

**A FEW SPECIAL BARGAINS!**

120 acres, perfectly level, 1 1/2 miles from center of Redlands with over 17 miles of Bear Valley water with 600 first-class Washington Navel orange trees to plant. Only \$250 per acre, or \$500 without the trees. Will sell half at the same price.

10 acres, all bearing, only one-fourth mile from Crahan station. \$2000 1/2 cash, balance long time. This price is 40 per cent, less than its present value.

4 1/2 acres on Cyp: 10 acres in oranges and nursery of 70,000 budded orange and lemon trees all from 3 to 5 feet tall, the best location and finest nursery in Mentone. All trees grown without any shelter over them. Price, \$20,000. Will accept 1/4 the price in trees at \$1 each. The orchard without the nursery is worth half of the price.

City property sold and money loaned. Apply to

**W. P. McIntosh, 144 S. Main-st., Los Angeles, Cal.**

**HANCOCK & BANNING**

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

**COAL**

This material is fire-proof, has a beautiful tint, and can be washed without injury.

**Office:**  
130 West Second-st. Telephone 36.  
Yard—538 North Main-st. Telephone 1047.

## J. T. Sheward

—113 & 115 N. Spring St.

**WE** can supply almost any demand for broad-cloths, blacks, tans, navy, green, electric, browns, white and all the new shades now so largely used for capes. The demand for this class of goods is very large. Then we have cape materials in serges and fancy colored woolen goods; basket and diagonal weaves. A cape craze is prevailing all over the land. A Butterick pattern will greatly assist you. Narrow gimps and ribbons for trimmings, and laces as well. Broadcloths \$1, \$1.50, \$2, \$2.50, \$3, \$3.50 a yard. A big craze for silks. Silk selling was never so good. Fancy silks and plain silks for blouse waists and puffed sleeves; small, neat effects in fancy silks; illuminated surahs in fancy designs; the newest and quaintest for waists; plaid silks and striped silks. Anything in silks is the thing this season; plain Indias, plain China silks; then there are the Cheney Bros.' American silks, the best of all; India silks for wear, and the styles were never so neat and effective as this season. A new lot of cotton wash goods. Plaid sateens, closely imitating fine silks, 32 inches wide, 25c a yard. Narrow illuminated stripes and ombre effects, together with a large line of flowing effects, and the always good polka dots. The wash goods department is now at its best. The season is just beginning. A few weeks and the possibilities for nice styles will have gone by. The time to buy is now while the assortment is at its best. The big crowds have moved along to the wash goods department since the advent of summer days, and the buying starts in with a big rush. Explore the store from end to end; the stocks bristle with the brightest and best of spring attractions. Millinery first for women; dress goods next; then capes and cloaks; French printed cotton dress goods, mousseline de l'Inde, mousseline pompadour, mousseline orientale, organdie raye; the way the French name them; hundreds of styles and others of American makes to closely imitate them. What's in a name? It is the styles and the prices that attract the crowds like a needle to the magnet; 15c, 20c, 25c, 30c, 35c, 40c, 50c. John and James Anderson's noted manufactures of real Scotch gingham, 32 inches wide, a hundred or more styles, 25c a yard; the American goods 15c. The crowds grow as the weather warms.













NEWS AND BUSINESS.

**Weather Bureau.**  
U. S. WEATHER BUREAU, LOS ANGELES.  
April 21, 1893.—At 5 a.m. the barometer registered 30.01; at 5 p.m., 29.88. Thermometer for corresponding hours showed 60° and 74°. Maximum temperature, 80°; minimum temperature, 54°. Character of weather, clear.  
Barometer reduced to sea level.

**WEATHER BUREAU.**  
Reports received at Los Angeles on April 21. Observations taken at all stations at 8 p.m., 75th meridian time:

PLACE OF OBSERVATION.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Wind.	Direction.
Los Angeles.	29.87	74	W.	Light.
San Diego.	29.90	68	W.	Light.
Pasadena.	29.90	68	W.	Light.
San Francisco.	29.94	52	W.	Light.
San Jose.	29.94	52	W.	Light.
Sacramento.	29.94	52	W.	Light.
Red Bluff.	29.94	52	W.	Light.
Eureka.	29.94	52	W.	Light.
San Bernardino.	29.94	52	W.	Light.
Portland.	29.94	52	W.	Light.

For Catalina Island: Every Saturday until further notice, the steamer Falcon will make trips to Avalon, connecting at San Pedro with Southern Pacific Company's and Terminal Railway's morning trains, returning Monday. For further information apply to the Wilmington Transportation Company, 130 West Second street, Los Angeles.

California poppies are in bloom on the Alhambra division of the Terminal Railway. One fare for the round trip Saturday and Sunday. Trains leave Los Angeles at 10:30 a.m. and 4 p.m. Saturday; also 2:35 p.m. Sunday. Last train from Alhambra 5 p.m. Sunday.

It is a lovely ride over the Surf line of the Southern California Railway (Santa Fe route) to San Diego and Hotel Coronado, \$5 for the round trip Saturday and Sunday. Trains leave at 8:15 a.m. and 4:30 p.m. Tickets good returning Monday.

All young men are invited to the meeting for men at the Young Men's Christian Association, 209 Broadway, near Olive and Second street, at 3 o'clock Sunday afternoon. There will be an interesting address and excellent music.

At Simpson Church tomorrow Dr. Breece, the pastor, will preach at 11 a.m. Subject, "The Heart of the Soul." At night his second lecture, subject, "That Boy Spending His Evening."

Fifty cents round trip. Los Angeles to Long Beach and East San Pedro; good going Saturday and Sunday and returning Monday. Pavilion and bathhouse open for the season.

Memorial Baptist Church, Twenty-third street, near Grand avenue. Sunday morning theme, "The Willing Mind Taught;" evening, "Heroism and Disappointment."

In order to see Southern California take a trip over the kite-shaped track of the Southern California Railway (Santa Fe route). \$2.05 for the round trip Sunday.

Floor space, suitable for light machinery, where power may be introduced, for rent on third floor of Times Building. Also first-class offices on same floor.

Do not fail to call and see the Fresno county exhibit at Nos. 315 and 317 South Spring street, in the front part of the Mammoth shoe house.

Horses and mules for sale by D. K. Trask, receiver Pacific Railway Company, at stables, corner Twelfth and Olive streets. "Daniel, the Principled Office-holder," is the subject of an address by Rev. F. M. Larkin at the Y.M.C.A. tomorrow.

Center pieces and brackets, largest stock, latest designs, the lowest prices at William McLean's, 132-134 Center place.

Ladies' cloth top, patent tip Edison tie, a very stylish shoe. All widths. Price \$3. Reeves', 103 North Spring street.

Entertainment and basket social tonight by Stanton Post and Corps, at their hall, No. 118½ South Spring street.

People exposed to contagious diseases of any kind should use Bannan's La Grippe Specific. It fortifies the system.

At the Y.M.C.A. Hall this afternoon 2 p.m. Mr. Piutti will give a programme of seventeen numbers.

"Thirty kinds of thoroughbred eggs from \$1 to \$2 per setting. Sixth and Los Angeles streets.

Just received a car of Bethesda Mineral Water. H. J. Woolcott, agent. Also Duffy's Malt.

Mantels, tiles, office fittings, hardwood lumber, H. Bohman, 514 South Spring. Fire ins. reduced. Not in "compact" Barkerville, 218 N. Main, Lanfranco bldg.

If you want an order for a suit, see ad. of W. F. McIntosh in another column. Let K. & K., the Broadway tailors, make you a spring suit. 214 South Broadway.

James Mead's \$3 shoes; sole agents, Boston Shoe Store, corner Main and Second. For choice stationery and periodicals go to B. C. Hiaman & Co., 216 South Spring.

For first-class shoeing go to Dunstan, No. 649 South Broadway, or telephone 1196. Betton's Five Star shoe a sure cure for piles in all its forms. See at all druggists.

Dr. E. W. Fleming, throat, nose and ear, 121½ South Broadway, rooms 1-3.

Summer prices now at Hotel Ramona. Elegant rooms at \$12 per month. Ekan-Koo has the goods you want when you go East.

Stoves. C. T. Pauls, 130 South Main. Special sale of jewelry at Campbell's. "The Unique" kid-glove house.

F. Violé was happy yesterday over the arrival of a new daughter, who came early yesterday morning.

It is currently reported that Senator Matthews will soon resign. It being stated that he has a sure thing on the postmaster ship.

There are undelivered telegrams at the Western Union Telegraph office for H. C. Bush, E. T. Howe, Matthew Moloney, Mrs. V. Harp, Enrique Serano.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

# Royal Baking Powder

## ABSOLUTELY PURE

### IN SOCIAL SPHERES.

Gen. Rosecrans, who has been passing the winter at Redondo, has so far recovered from his attack of paralysis as to be able to go to the city to pay the first social visit to Los Angeles since he came to this coast. He, with his devoted daughter, who has tenderly nursed her father during his illness, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Mullen last Tuesday. Gen. Rosecrans's son, who resides at Rosecrans, married the cousin of Mr. Mullen. The day was so windy that the intended carriage drive about the city had to be somewhat curtailed, nevertheless, a short drive was much enjoyed by the General, and the flag on Crown Hill was hoisted in his honor. He was rapturous over the changes wrought in Los Angeles since his last visit here, twenty-seven years ago the 10th of this month. The General is a splendid conversationalist, and possesses an excellent memory. He piled his host with questions concerning people who resided here in 1866, when last he visited Los Angeles.

Gen. Rosecrans is the last of the great generals now living, and this fact increases his personality with great interest. Since his arrival at Redondo last fall his physical condition has been such that his physicians have prescribed absolute rest and quiet, forbidding him to mingle in society at all, therefore he has not been able to see his friends, or to receive any public demonstrations to which his rank entitles him. But the balmy air and health-giving sunshine of Southern California have, in a measure, restored his vitality, and it is hoped that he will be able to see his friends, and to receive any public demonstrations to which his rank entitles him. But the balmy air and health-giving sunshine of Southern California have, in a measure, restored his vitality, and it is hoped that he will be able to see his friends, and to receive any public demonstrations to which his rank entitles him.

**PERSONAL MENTION.**  
Mr. and Mrs. Pope, of National Patent fame, start for Chicago next Tuesday.

Miss Stoneman, sister of B. S. Stoneman, has arrived from the East, and is stopping at Alhambra.

Mrs. George Fitch expects to leave for Chicago next month.

Mrs. Charlotte Lathrop of San Mateo and Miss Margaret Winslow of Brooklyn, N. Y., are guests of Mrs. Cameron Thom, at "Sans Souci," Santa Monica.

Miss Lillie Z. Houser left yesterday for a visit with friends in Pasadena.

### BOYS' BRIGADES.

Preparing for a Summer Encampment at Avalon in July.

The officers of the Boys' Brigades of Southern California held a meeting yesterday at 2 p.m. at the Y.M.C.A. on Broadway to consider the question of summer encampment. Delegates were present from Santa Barbara, Santa Ana, Tustin, Alhambra and eight city companies.

It was decided to hold a great encampment at Avalon, Catalina, about July 1. Probably 500 boys will go to camp.

Capt. Curtis D. Wilbur of the Second Los Angeles Company, connected with the First Congregational Church, was chosen commander of the camp.

Rev. F. V. Fisher was elected secretary of the First Southern California battalion.

The camp promises to be a great affair and to eclipse all others held thus far by the brigade in the United States.

### PERSONALS.

J. C. Keys and wife of Stockton are in the city.

Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Tiffany of Chicago are stopping at the Hollenbeck.

W. H. Hazlett and wife of San Bernardino are registered at the Hollenbeck.

Dr. John R. Haynes intends visiting the World's Fair in the fall, and not during the last of May. Dr. Francis L. Haynes will spend his vacation at latter time.

P. R. Holder, a member of the great carpet manufacturing firm of Alexander Smith & Son of Yonkers, N. Y., is making a tour of the United States and British Columbia in his private car, which is side-tracked at the Arcade Depot. He is accompanied by his wife, son-in-law, John G. Peene, and wife and daughter, and Miss Terry. The party leaves next week for San Francisco and Vancouver, thence over the Canadian Pacific to the World's Fair.

W. R. Tullis, watchmaker, 402 S. Spring.

TRY "Makakake" Pancake Flour.

VISITING CARDS engraved Lang-ticker, 314 West Second street. Tel. 61.

**Cooks Like**  
anything that makes cooking easy. Baking is made easy with

**Cleveland's Baking Powder**  
It always works and works well. Helps the cook out wonderfully. Keeps food moist and fresh, too.

"Absolutely the Best."

READ "Hot Springs Specials" on Sunday

GREEN Puff Wheat Flour.

### THE SOLDIERS' HOME LOOP LINE.

A new way to reach Santa Monica and a delightful ride. A magnificent view of the surrounding country while circling the loop. Los Angeles being in plain sight. Take the 10:20 a.m. train from Southern Pacific Company's Arcade depot. On Sundays this train continues on to Mammoth Wharf. Sunday, round trip, 50c.

### MRS. C. DOSOH'S MILLINERY.

Takes the lead in style and low prices. 235 South Spring st.

### Warning.

April 18, 1893.—All persons are hereby warned against negotiating for a certain promissory note payable to the Connecticut Fire Insurance Company, or their agents, Danison, Bradbeer & Thompson & Co., for the amount of \$75, as the same was obtained by misrepresentation, and there was no value received.

### CL. C. J. LAMAS.

Clerk Calabasas School District.

### HALF RATES ON THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC.

One fare for the round trip to all points in Southern California tomorrow.

### MAMMOTH WHARF.

Go down tomorrow and see the biggest wharf in the world; enjoy the fishing, salt sea air and superb ocean view. Poplars trains between Santa Monica and the wharf. Summer train service now in effect. See Southern Pacific time table in these columns. Sunday, round trip, 50c.

### INDEPENDENT UNDERTAKERS and embalmers.

Cesar & Co., 508 S. Spring St. Open day and night. Telephone 104.

### NEW AND OLD BOOKS, magazines, etc.

Book Exchange, cor. Second and Main st.

### THE GREAT REGISTER.

Extra copies of the Great Register of voters in Los Angeles, just printed, may be had at The Times counting room. Price, \$2.

### DRESSMAKING.

Mrs. J. H. Wallace, late of Chicago, is now in charge of our dressing parlors. Her fitting is guaranteed perfect, style and finish without equal. Satisfaction is assured. Your own materials made up. Mending and street suits a specialty. Suits made on short notice. 227 South Spring street, adjoining Hollenbeck Hotel, between Second and Third.

### LOCKWOOD'S ASTHMA REMEDY.

effective in all cases. All druggists, 50c bottle.

### ITCHING OF THE SCALP IS A DISEASE.

Van Haren's Quinine Hair Tonic cures it for Chicago next month.

### CONRAD for fine watch repairing.

123 N. Spring, corner Franklin.

### ONLY EIGHT DAYS.

Remain of the \$5-a-Month Rate for Catarrhal Affections.

### Those Who Wish to Take Advantage of This Remarkably Low Rate Must Do So Within the Next Eight Days.

—Note Their Offer.

### From April 1 to May 1 Dr. De Monco and Associates will treat catarrhal affections only at the rate of \$5.00 a month and furnish all medicines free until cured.

For all other diseases the price will be low and uniform, according to the actual cost of the remedies required.

### CONSIDERS IT HER DUTY.

To Inform the Afflicted of Los Angeles and Vicinity.

### Mrs. Mary B. Hill.

"I suffered for years from chronic catarrh of the head, nose and throat, and have tried various remedies, and several noted physicians, but my relief was only temporary, and was almost in despair when I concluded to give Dr. De Monco and associates a trial.

"I had ringing and roaring sounds in my head so that my hearing was much impaired. My eyes were weak and watery, and could scarcely see at times. My nose discharged freely; great quantities of mucus coming from my throat and sinuses, and causing me to cough and spit incessantly. Had sharp pains through my chest and back; my sleep was very restless, and weak, and suffered very much with cold hands and feet.

"I had not been under Dr. De Monco and associates' care but a short time until I began to feel much improved, and now I feel better than I have for years. I sleep well, cough and pains have all left me, and my hearing and sight are wonderfully improved.

"I firmly believe that by continuing treatment for a short time I will be permanently restored to health, and I can conscientiously recommend any who are afflicted to place their case under the specialists' treatment, where they will be honorably and skillfully cured.

"I assure you it gives me great pleasure to give this testimonial if it will be of any benefit to the afflicted of Los Angeles and vicinity."

### Remember.

Permanency, Education, Experience, Honesty and Skill is the Foundation on which They Build.

### DeMonco Medical Institute

Located Permanently in the Newell & Rader Building, Rooms 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

### Dr. De Monco and Associates

Specialties: Catarrh and all diseases of the Ear, Eye, Throat and Lungs; Nervous diseases, Skin diseases, Chronic diseases, etc. Office hours, 9 to 11 a.m., 2 to 5 p.m., 7 to 8 p.m. Sunday, 9 to 11 a.m.

## CHICAGO

Will be the center of attraction for the next six months. Thousands of people from eastern points and foreign lands will be there. Many of them will visit Southern California during these months. They will come to the land of sunshine, flowers, health and prosperity. They will come to learn for themselves whether or not the wonderful tales they have been told and the descriptive matter they have read are really true. It is not strange that Easterners cannot understand that fruit growing in some sections of Southern California pays as high as \$1200 annual revenue on each acre. Such incomes from lands in the East are unknown.

## TO

Realize that land can be bought and cultivated so as to produce this amount of money per acre, it is necessary that persons go where the climate is well adapted to raising the best paying fruits, which are acknowledged to be lemons, olives and oranges. You do not need to buy a "pig in a poke," because you can look over 900 acres of lemon orchards in "Chula Vista," which is beyond question the garden spot of Southern California. You can see choice lemon trees which were planted three years ago and are now bearing their first crop. Next year the income from these trees will be enormous. At Chula Vista you will find 5000 acres of the choicest land in the State, subdivided into 5-acre tracts each, with an inexhaustible supply of pure, soft water piped to each tract. From Chula Vista to

## SAN DIEGO

The distance is 8 miles. The drive is a beautiful one, in sight of the ocean nearly the entire way, with flowers, shade trees of every description, and palms extending along each side of the fifteen miles of streets and avenues, 80 feet in width, cut through the section known as Chula Vista. Many beautiful homes are located on some of these 5-acre tracts, some of which pay handsome revenues each year from fruits sold. Should you prefer to own land which is not planted to fruit, you can select from the 5000 acres which the San Diego Land & Town Co. own, and a portion of this is offered for sale at reasonable prices, and in any quantity you desire. All lands are classed as to value, and a child can buy just as cheap as a man—no "dickering" in prices. These lands show what they are, and inspection is solicited. You can see just what they will produce. All this land is under the grandest and most extensive water system in this country, known as the "Sweetwater Canal," which covers 700 acres and has a capacity of six billion gallons. It cost \$250,000, is 300 feet long, 90 feet high and 40 feet thick at the base. To every purchaser of five acres or more of land from this company a rebate of car fare from Chicago to San Diego will be given.

## FREE

This is a bona fide proposition—you can buy land set to lemons, which are now three years old, at a reasonable advance over the cost of improvement added to the value of the land. You cannot afford to invest in land until you have looked over this section. Many choice bargains in National City and San Diego. Business property also for sale at reasonable prices. To see these lands call on or address Gen. Man. John E. Hoal at National City, at 500 Fifth St., San Diego, or at 129 N. Spring St. (Santa Fe Office), Los Angeles, Cal.

San Diego Land and Town Co.

## Broughams!

## Rockaways!

## Victorias!



## FINE CARRIAGES!

HAWLEY, KING & Co.,

Branch Carriage Repository.

210-212 N. Main-st.



## Special Sale

OF

JEWELRY!

Campbell's Curio Store,

325 S. Spring-st.

Depot for Curious Things.

For Account of Whom It May

WATCHES, JEWELRY AND PLATED WARE,

Saturday Morning, April 22, '93.

At 10 o'clock, 22 W. First st.

This entire stock must be sold without reserve in one day as the owner will leave for the East next week. THOS. B. CLARK, Auctioneer.

## THE AMERICAN Electric Belt!

Does cure many diseases which drugs and medicines will not reach. Thousands of seemingly hopeless and incurable cases have been relieved and cured by this scientific belt.

Send four cents for a full and complete catalogue of prices, information, testimonials, etc. Dr. L. O. HUNSON, 110 S. Spring St., Los Angeles, Cal. 129 N. Spring St., Los Angeles, Cal.

## CLUETT, COON & CO'S

LINEN COLLARS AND CUFFS.

CLUETT BRAND, 25c. OR \$2.75 DOZ.

COON BRAND, - 20c. OR - 2.00 DOZ.

MONARCH SHIRTS.

CLUETT BRAND, 25c. OR \$2.75 DOZ.

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COON BRAND, - 20c. OR - 2.00 DOZ.



TWELFTH YEAR.

LOS ANGELES, SATURDAY, APRIL 22, 1893.

PRICE: (SINGLE COPIES, 5 CENTS.) BY THE WEEK, \$2.50.

## The Two Paths!

What Will the

Boy Become?



THESE illustrations are intended to show the effects of training and circumstances. Although the inheritance at birth of a sound constitution and a well-balanced mental organization is a most important factor in shaping character, yet the possessor of the best natural endowments may so pursue the path of life that the close will find him a miserable wretch to go from beggary and vice to an unhonored grave.

On the other hand, education and moral training can atone for the lack of natural advantages and make of a less favored child a useful and honored citizen.

Who can divine, on looking at the head and face of the child represented above, what that young intelligence will become in the future of his life?

In the one case you see him choosing his profession and contemplating a settlement in life, wedding himself to a virtuous, loving and devoted woman, and in course of time becoming surrounded by a loving family.

In the other you see the boy idle, with no fixed habits of investigation, and you see him as a man emerging from the scenes of brutal intoxication, to plunge into deeper, darker vices, until life becomes a burden, and he goes down to the grave unlamented and unwept.

How different this from the career of the man whose happiest days are spent in the bosom of his loving family, and who grows old amid the most genial influences, honored, revered, beloved; who goes down to his last resting place amid the prayers and tears of those he loved, cheered by the hope of a happy reunion in a world where life is perfect and joy complete.

Parents, the one safeguard, now within your reach, is to give your children something to do and the means of properly doing it.

It is said that children will naturally ask the right question to get the right sort of an education if these questions are properly answered at the proper time.

If you place the Encyclopedia Britannica in your home your children will be able to find answers to all their questions, and they will busy themselves at healthy investigation—NO DANGER THEN!

## THE TIMES REMARKABLE PROPOSITION!

FOR ONLY \$1.00

THE TIMES will send you a sample volume, charges prepaid. The remaining 24 volumes you can obtain by the payment of 10 cents a day, payable monthly, and a Dime Savings Bank is presented free to each subscriber; or you can secure the entire 25 volumes at once on payment of \$5 down and \$5 per month. To those accepting this offer the entire 25 volumes are secured at a cost of \$1.96 per volume, which is less than one-fourth the cost of the original work.

This Beautiful Set of Books Can Be Seen

AT TIMES READING ROOMS,  
347 SOUTH SPRING ST.,  
LOS ANGELES, CAL.

Also at the TIMES branch office in Bell's Book Store, Santa Ana, Cal.

Also at Suesserott's Book Store, Pasadena, Cal.

## PUBLIC WORKS.

Recommendations Adopted by the Board Yesterday.

The Board of Public Works met yesterday, and decided to present the following recommendations to the Council at Monday's session:

In the matter of the petition from R. A. Crippen et al., asking the city to abandon certain streets in an old subdivision known as the Satter tract, which has since been subdivided and the old streets as shown on old subdivision never used, we recommend that the same be referred to the City Attorney, and if he finds the same as represented in petition, he be instructed to present the necessary ordinance.

We recommend that the City Engineer present an ordinance to grade, under specifications No. 5, Ingraham street, from the east line of Vernon street to the west line of Fairmount tract, repealing the present ordinance.

In the matter of the petition from R. F. Chamberlain et al., asking to have Michigan avenue, between Pleasant street and the cemetery, between said points, graded, gravelled and curbed under specifications No. 5, under the bond act, we recommend that the same be granted, and that the City Engineer be instructed to make an estimate of the cost, and if the same exceeds \$1 per front foot along each side of said street, to present ordinance of intention to do said work.

We recommend that the City Engineer present an ordinance to cement sidewalk the unpaved portions of Broadway, between Seventh and Ninth streets, on both sides, with a walk eight feet wide. In the matter of the ordinance establishing the grade of Union avenue, between the north line of the alley between Ingraham street and Orange street and the south line of Orange street, we recommend that the same be placed on its passage.

In the matter of the petition from John

Small and others, asking to have Lyell street between Mozart and Kuhns street graded, gravelled and curbed with a redwood curb, we recommend that the same be granted, and that the City Engineer be instructed to make an estimate of the cost, and if the same exceeds the sum of \$1 per front foot on each side then to present ordinance of intention.

In the matter of the petition from Mrs. L. M. Bigelow, asking to put in a cement sidewalk in front of her property on First street, we recommend that the Street Superintendent allow her to do the same within fifteen days, providing the entire expenses of ordinance, etc., are paid before he issue permit.

We recommend that the City Engineer prepare specifications for adoption (also ordinances) for the paving with bitumen or asphaltum with concrete base, cement sidewalks, curbs and sewers, where not already in, all to be done under the provisions of the bond law, as amended, to represent the cost of said work, the following streets to wit: Also street from Alameda street to the river; Main street from Ninth street to the junction of old Main and new Main streets; Pearl street from Sixth to Pico street; Figueroa street from Washington to Jefferson street.

## THE SUPERVISORS.

Discussing a Route for an Electric Road to Pasadena.

The Board of Supervisors spent nearly the entire forenoon yesterday listening to the arguments of the petitioners for an electric road franchise to cover a route between Pasadena and this city. After the parties interested were heard, it was decided to take the matter under advisement until today.

Contractor Mercereau was granted an extension of thirty days' time in which to complete the work of building the Cabada bridge.

On the petition of Bisby and How-

ard for the vacation of streets at Rosecrans, time was set for hearing on April 28.

The request of Constables Richardson and Rodgers that they be allowed a deputy, to be paid salary from the county fund, was denied.

D. M. Casillas and E. E. Glenn submitted a proposition to furnish oil and oil burning fixtures for use at the Courthouse. The communication was filed.

Licensed to Wed.

Marriage licenses were issued at the County Clerk's office yesterday to the following persons:

Henry W. Dixon, a native of England, aged 29 years, a resident of San Francisco, to Ethelwyn May Ramsey, of same nativity, aged 24 years, a resident of Santa Barbara.

William Henry Temple, a native of Illinois, aged 26 years, to Mary E. Parrish, a native of Missouri, aged 30 years, both residents of Fairmont.

A Quiet Slab.

Ethel. Yes, George sends me flowers, candies and other things to show his regard for me. It must cost him a deal of money. Does Henry send such gifts to you?

Clarissa. No.

Ethel. How mean of him.

Clarissa. Not at all. You see my case is entirely different from yours. Henry intends to marry me, and saves his money, instead of throwing it away on trifles.

Her Forbearance.

(Judge.)

Mrs. Dorcas. As your husband is so cruel why don't you get a divorce?

Mrs. Sharkey. Because he isn't very prosperous just now and wouldn't be able to pay me enough alimony.

A large bean crop is looked for by Ventura county farmers, and the dry season that cut down the yield of last year does not seem likely to be repeated.

## HOUSE AND LOT.

A Good Demand for Cheap Property.

City Water Works Sold to an Eastern Syndicate.

A Philadelphia Man With Faith in Los Angeles.

The Jones and Baker Division—Improvements East of Main Street—Values Elsewhere—An Old Relief—Building Notes.

There has been no material change in the condition of the local real estate market during the past week. While there has been a good inquiry, and a fair demand for property at a shade under ruling rates, the briskness which marked the opening weeks of the year has been absent. As THE TIMES remarked last week, this has been largely due to the injudicious action of some property-owners in advancing prices of their holdings beyond all reasonable limits, in view of the present shyness of buyers and the number of weak holders in the market. In this they have been encouraged by some papers which, without taking the trouble to investigate the true condition of affairs, have persistently shouted "boom!" until an impression has got abroad that the wild days of 1887 are indeed again at our very doors.

DO YOU WANT TO SELL?

Foreclosure sales, where the mortgagees have had to take back the property for the equity, have been heralded in all the prominence of double-leaded type in the newspapers, and the heads of some property-owners have been completely turned. Several prominent real-estate agents strongly indorsed the position taken by THE TIMES last week in these columns, and have given scores of further instances in which sales have been frustrated by the action of buyers in jumping their prices at the last moment. It is certainly not very pleasant for an agent, after he has worked several weeks in hunting up a buyer for a property, to be coolly informed by the owner that he has advanced his price 15, 25 or 50 percent. Yet this has been a common occurrence of late. Holders of property should make up their minds whether they really want to sell. If they do, then let them place a price on their holdings which is reasonable and will attract buyers. Otherwise, they had better take their property off the market and wait a couple of years. There is no doubt that prices will be higher then than they are today, but to be continually jumping the bid out of the water just as the fish are nibbling disgusts buyers and tends to demoralize the market.

ON A SOLID BASIS.

After this little preliminary lecture, it may safely be stated that the market is on a firm basis, and that there are a number of buyers on the lookout for anything that presents the appearance of a bargain. Furthermore, several sales have been made at a considerable advance upon prices paid a few weeks or months ago. For a lot on Broadway, between Sixth and Seventh, sold a few weeks ago at \$200 a foot, \$250 has been offered. For another lot on the corner of Adams and Howland, for which \$2000 was paid three weeks ago, the owner has refused \$2600.

THE WATERWORKS SOLD.

The most important sale of the week was that of the City Waterworks to a syndicate represented by R. B. F. Pierce and John C. Shaffer, capitalists well known east of the Rocky Mountains. The sale was referred to at length in THE TIMES of yesterday. These gentlemen have made a considerable advance upon prices paid a few weeks or months ago. For a lot on Broadway, between Sixth and Seventh, sold a few weeks ago at \$200 a foot, \$250 has been offered. For another lot on the corner of Adams and Howland, for which \$2000 was paid three weeks ago, the owner has refused \$2600.

ANOTHER EASTERN INVESTOR.

A. D. Elwell, a retired Philadelphia merchant, after making a tour of the United States and some other countries, came to the conclusion that Los Angeles was "good country" to invest in, and invested from \$15,000 to \$30,000 as a starter. He will come back in the fall and put in some more Quaker City money—at advanced prices, probably. Among the property purchased by Mr. Elwell was an apartment house, near Olive, for \$8000.

This is income property that pays \$1000 per year. He also bought two corners in the Bonnie Brae tract, for one of which, at the corner of Bonnie Brae and Scott, fronting 150 feet on the latter street, he paid \$4500.

THE WESTERN HILLS.

Appropos of the Bonnie Brae tract, it may be mentioned that there has been, during the past month, a very healthy demand for lots on the high ground between Westlake Park and First street, several sales besides those above noted having been made in the Bonnie Brae, Nob Hill and other tracts. There is no pleasanter residence section in Los Angeles, or anywhere brighter future.

TOWARD THE OCEAN.

The segregation of the interests of Senator Jones and Col. Baker in the San Vicente y Santa Monica ranchos, previously referred to in these columns, is now an accomplished fact, the deed having occupied a large space in the real estate transfers one day this week.

Quite a movement in property between Los Angeles and the ocean may be looked for in consequence of this transfer. There is already a good demand for Calhoun Valley property, which will largely increase should the arrangements for a water supply from the San Fernando Valley now under way be consummated. Twenty acres in the Calhoun, half a mile north of Hollywood, were sold, a few days ago, to N. T. Bailey of Los Angeles, for \$3000 an acre.

EAST OF MAIN.

During the last couple of months there has been a marked improvement in the demand for property east of Main street. As THE TIMES has frequently pointed out, this section possesses many advantages, and offers, perhaps, more inducements to speculative purchasers today than any other section of Los Angeles. It is unreasonable to suppose that the city keep extending indefinitely in a southerly direction without gradually spreading out toward the east. That section offers many attractions to the investor and speculator. The soil is light, dry,

ing quickly after a rain, and Central avenue is from fifteen to thirty feet higher than Figueroa street. Then, lots can be bought east of Main for about half the price asked at the same distance southwest.

Some notable improvements have been going quietly forward in this section during the past few months. Property-owners on Santee street—the street next east of Los Angeles—have had it graded, sidewalked, curbed and severed from Ninth to Twenty-first streets, and have planted blackwood acacia trees along the sidewalks, hiring men to take care of the trees. Several good buildings are now in course of erection on this street. Los Angeles street has been graded from Seventh to Twenty-third. Maple avenue was lately widened from the city limits to the city limit, and a petition has been prepared, asking that East Washington street be graded and curbed from Figueroa street to Central avenue. During the past two months, no less than thirty-one lots have been sold in the Philbin tract. Two capitalists are preparing to build a couple of brownstone houses, of from six to nine rooms each, east of Main. Altogether, it looks as if a big forward movement in this long-neglected section were imminent.

SMALL LOTS.

One large tract near Central avenue, which has been on the market since the late days of the boom, was lately spoiled by being re-subdivided into twenty-five-foot lots. This is a great mistake. In the first place, there is no excuse for cutting up such small residence lots in a city of thirty square miles. Every house that is over half a mile from the business center should have enough ground for a chicken-yard and a few fruit and ornamental trees. Then, again, such small lots on outside property attract a class of people who build shanties and depreciate the value of property in the neighborhood.

REAL ESTATE VALUES ELSEWHERE.

As an indication of the possibilities of real estate values in large centers of population, it is interesting occasionally to note prices that are paid in some of the big cities. Yerkes, the Chicago street railroad man, has just bought a sixty-two-foot residence lot at the corner of Fifth avenue and Sixty-fourth street, New York—quite a long way from the city—where he paid the modest price of \$300,000. Harvard College has bought a lot of about thirty feet frontage on Washington street, Boston, for \$425,000, and is pulling down a handsome granite building to erect a better one. On the same street, thirty-eight feet frontage, a three-story building worth about \$50,000, was recently sold for \$500,000.

But even in smaller places, nearer home, prices of property—especially residence property—are generally higher than in Los Angeles. It is said that in Denver and Portland the choicest residence property sells at \$200 a foot, while here it may be had at from \$50 to \$100. Undoubtedly good residence property is cheap in Los Angeles today, but that does not alter the fact that, to dispose of it, there must be buyers, and that those who have to sell had better do so.

STREET RAILROAD GOSPEL.

The Bellevue avenue line, which was purchased a few months ago by the Consolidated Electric Company, has been leased to the gentleman who is running the dummy line to Hollywood. This line has been run by mule power, semi-occasionally, giving a service that is little better than no service at all. The lessee will run a car every hour, which is no great improvement. The northwestern hill section is worse served by railroads than any other section of Los Angeles.

The consolidated company is still trying to reach East Los Angeles without building a bridge of their own at once. It is now proposed to lay a single temporary rail over the Buena Vista street bridge, to transfer cars on. Some of the property owners think of the proverb of the camel who got only his head into the window at first. Yet, they are anxious, of course, to get railroad accommodation.

A RELIC OF OLD TIMES.

Some repairs recently made in the office of E. W. Lewis, in the old adobe block on the north side of First street, between Broadway and Spring, brought up interesting recollections of old times. Frank J. Carpenter once bought that entire lot, extending from the Times office to the Laronde block, 168 feet, for \$15. If he could have spared another \$15 he might have got the adjoining lot, cornering on Spring street. Six years ago Mr. Carpenter told Mr. Lewis that he had for thirty years toiled his shirt off at the old adobe place, which still exists. This is the only remaining adobe in the heart of the present business center.

LET POSTERITY PAY.

There is no apparent reason why there should be such a dread, as is exhibited by some people, when growing cities propose legitimate improvements to be paid for in long-time bonds. As a matter of fact, posterity means posterity. If we are building up improvements of which our posterity will reap greater benefits than we can expect, if we should, we leave a part, if not the whole, for them to pay!

THE SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY.

Following the lead of Kern county—a land company of which section has had an office in Los Angeles for some months past—Fresno county has arranged a most attractive show window on Spring street. The raisins exhibited are exceptionally fine, and there are oranges of more than average appearance. It seems that the Fresno people have become tired of preying in San Francisco, which place, they say, is dead, and will now try to do some missionary work in Los Angeles.

It is an unquestioned fact that the San Joaquin Valley is a miraculously productive region, which, with water, will raise almost anything that can be grown in California, including oranges in some sheltered foothill belts, but, after all that is granted, it is a hard thing to pull Southern California north of the Tehachan range. It is under-

stood that the Kern county people have met with very poor success here, although they have tried their best. Fresno county may capture some of the new arrivals, and THE TIMES will certainly not attempt to cast any obstacles in their way, but the man who has resided in this section for a year or more generally knows when he is well off.

BUILDING NOTES.

There is remarkable activity in building. Lumber has gone up in price, but it is still low as compared with former prices. Some parts of town look like large lumber yards.

Joseph Medill has let a contract for a new house on the site of the one recently destroyed by fire at Alhambra. J. E. Murray will build an eight-room residence on Seventh street, near Pearl, to cost \$8000.

Mr. Judson is about to erect an eleven-room residence at Highland Park, to cost \$4500, with a barn to cost \$1500.

William Currier of Chicago is about to build a row of flats, comprising eight separate houses, each from eight to ten rooms, and three stories in height, on Grand avenue, reaching back to Bunker Hill avenue, between Third and Fourth. The cost will be \$20,000.

On the southwest corner of Broadway and Seventh, J. B. Voegel will build a three-story block, 110x40 feet, with five stories below and flats above, the building to cost \$80,000.

On Fifth street, below Los Angeles, Charles Golmar is preparing to build a row of four two-story flats, each house with six rooms, the whole to cost \$5500.

The Stimson block, at the corner of Spring and Third streets, is approaching completion. Eight hundred and fifty tons of steel have gone into the building.

The following building permits have been issued:

F. D. Owen, dwelling, Angeline street, near Beaudry, \$1400.

H. G. Hall, dwelling, corner of Bellevue and Marion, \$1400.

F. McLaughlin, two-story dwelling, west side Hope, between Eighteenth and Washington, \$1500.

A. Stratum, builders, stores and offices, three-story brick building, southwest corner Fourth and Los Angeles, \$25,000.

M. K. Suber and Carrie B. Wirtz, two stores and dwelling, Spring, between Fourth and Fifth, \$9500.

John H. Jacobs, dwelling, Eighth and Kohler streets, \$1500.

Mrs. Maud Brodie, dwelling, Compe, near Peru, \$1200.

Madera Plume and Trading Company, two-story brick warehouse, Aliso, between Los Angeles and Alameda, \$13,500.

Mary F. Mortimer, dwelling, Grand avenue, between Washington and Twentieth, \$2900.

Wendell Such, one-story frame dwelling, Otis, near Peru, \$1100.

A. R. Maines, four flats, east side Broadway, between Eighth and Ninth, \$5300.

THIS WAY, LADIES!

Flower and Herb Farms for Women Workers.

What We Pay for a Few Pounds of Foreign-grown Leaves—Pin Money Chances and Good Business Incomes.

Specialty Contributed to THE TIMES.

In the south of France large tracts of land are devoted to the raising of flowers.

Some of the products are sent as fresh cut flowers to Paris and other cities, but the bulk of the blossoms are bought by the makers of perfumes, cologne, aromatic essences, rose and lavender waters, and the soaps and toilet articles for which the French are famous.

Villagers and tourists walk freely among the paths and lovely lanes of these flower farms, and nobody tears down a vine or bush to gather some superb rose, rising queenly and perfect on its stem amid the court of glossy, green leaves; no one mutilates sprays to gather the tossing, odorous blossoms. Flowers there are regarded as "property," they represent a "business," and stand for an income.

Now there can be no doubt at all that the great variety of soil and climate in the United States opens to women and even girls the pleasurable French way of making money, and, indeed, to it might be the culture of herbs and seeds used in kitchens, and in the preparing of candies and sweetmeats, and in the compounding of medicines; over three hundred different kinds are in demand by chemists and pharmacists.

The business would not be wholly an untried experiment here. For instance, four miles out of Boston there is a profitable herb-farm. It is situated in that strip of rich soil extending from Arlington toward Worcester, called "the New Jersey," and is a people tell me, "the New Jersey of Massachusetts."

On account of the quantities of peaches raised there. This herb farm has brought good, steady profits to its owners for three generations.

In answer to my own inquiries, the United States Department of Agriculture states that it holds the opinion that something might be done in our country by raising flowers for perfumes and soap-makers.

It suggests Oregon and Washington as suitable climates for flower farms; also that orange, blossoms, jasmint, roses, geraniums and acacias could be grown South, where broad acres lying waste since the war might be converted into paradises of bloom.

The famous rose gardens of Bancroft, the historical prize that the part of Rhode Island would grow roses abundantly.

All down the Atlantic coast, in favored localities, spring flowers could be raised for the city flower markets, as is done at Land's End, England, where crocuses, tulips, hyacinths, daffodils and hyacinths are grown and sent daily to London, the short and early crop proving the most profitable.

There are seven perfect perfume flowers demanded and used by perfumers and soap makers, orange, rose, jasmint, violet, acacia, tube rose and lavender.

Added to these are many other favorites important to those manufacturers, such as magnolia, night blooming cereus, magnolia, besides thyme, bergamot and bay leaves, and there are woods and bark, like sandal, aloes, fir, cedar, cinnamon, cascarilla.

Druggists demand many of our familiar herbs, seeds and roots—peppermint, anise, coriander and caraway, rosemary, pennyroyal, saffron, hops, elder flowers, chamomile, sage, mustard and sassaaparilla—all used in compounding medicines, and essences or sold in packages.

Some plants are profitably grown in France for their sweet-scented leaves. A skilful French chemist has succeeded in producing a perfect imitation of the costly oriental attar of roses. The French attar can be distinguished from the real oil by experts and it sells at a very high price. Into its composition instead of rose leaves, the foliage leaves of rose geranium enter largely.

Other fine and high-priced distillations are made from peppermint, thyme and lavender grown in Surrey, England.

A few peppermint farms in Western New York, said to be the only ones in the United States, with the exception of one or two in Michigan, bring in large revenues to their owners. But there are obstacles to the general growing of peppermint crops. The plant requires a rich, moist soil, and peculiar conditions. Where it can be raised it proves a good staple.

Three thousand one hundred and forty-nine pounds of prepared peppermint, worth \$3018, were imported into the United States in 1891.

Many of the aromatic herbs, for the perfecting of their leaves, demand rich soils, plenty of sunshine and moisture, such as sage and sweet majoram, rosemary and thyme; so do some of the flowers, odoriferous magnolia, orange and lemon flowers, tube roses and jasmint.

There is no doubt that daintily tied bundles of green sweet herbs, such as the French serve with lettuce salads—sprigs of chival and taragon and chives—could be profitably raised for city markets, along with the dry herb business. There is no reason why women could not succeed with salad gardens.

Orange flowers for brides, carefully packed, can be sent to our large Northern cities in perfect condition even by mail; one Southern matron makes a good income in this way.

In Westchester county, New York, a violet farm, owned and managed by a woman, receives orders to its full capacity from private New York city families.

Rose and musk geraniums grow to tall and vigorous shrubs where no frosts cut them down. Great open-air plantations of these plants are perfectly adapted to women's gardening. No plants "sillp" more than roses. Propagation is practically unlimited. The tiny small boxes of these dried leaves to perfume closets and drawers would readily sell in cities.

The lemon verbena is another plant of value. A couple of its leaves, fresh or dried, dropped into the tea cup just as the hot tea is poured in, add a delightful aromatic taste. These dainty leaves are largely used in Spain as a tonic, and as a sedative in headaches, and in childish complaints. Pretty boxes filled with them might bring in good returns for the city country woman, and become the fashion at modern teas.

However, the large returns must come from large plantations and farms where crops of flowers and herbs—the sweet, the aromatic, the fragrant, the bitter native growths of our hills and meadows—are planted, cultivated, gathered, dried, packed and shipped to fill orders from druggists, perfumers and fine soap manufacturers. No detail of the work, excepting perhaps, the preparation of the ground with the plow, is too hard or too constant to be performed wholly by women, and for the most part it is dainty, light, easy and agreeable.

A few statistics as to imports into the United States of the herbs and flowers which might be raised by women here are given. They are a few of many gathered with infinite labor and the kindly aid of United States officials in New York, Boston and Washington. The figures are for 1891: Rose leaves \$6966, jasmint \$3836, lavender \$102,839, rosemary \$38,345, thyme \$20,549, orange flowers \$58,983, bay leaves (essence and oil) \$1797.

Of dried flowers, roots and barks used by our perfumers and soap makers, officials say it is well nigh impossible to get full accounts. One firm alone uses ten tons of dried flowers yearly.

Nor does the list above bear any reference to the millions of bottles and preparations for the toilet or family use, the choice soaps and perfumes imported from Europe; as yet the French, European and Asiatic perfumers and soap makers stand unrivaled.

Prof. Langley will, not long hence, have one national botanical garden at Washington, in good order. He will have what is now only to be found in one place in the world—the Garden of Plants in Paris—all the plants, shrubs, trees and herbs used in manufacturers' arts and sciences; each growing in its own growth and labeled with its own peculiar colored label.

Prof. Langley will also publish complete lists of such plants, and the localities where they can be grown in the United States for the guidance and profit of our farmers and horticulturists.

With this information, to offer my suggestion of "Flowers and Herb Farms" to the women of our country.

MARY B. CARNEY.

France for their sweet-scented leaves. A skilful French chemist has succeeded in producing a perfect imitation of the costly oriental attar of roses. The French attar can be distinguished from the real oil by experts and it sells at a very high price. Into its composition instead of rose leaves, the foliage leaves of rose geranium enter largely.

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There is no doubt that



# "The Land and Its Fruits"

## ORCHARD AND FARM

### RANCHO AND STOCKYARD

#### RURAL LIFE IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

Contributions of a practical character are invited to this department. Also inquiries on matters of interest to the rural population, replies to which, from those whose experience enables them to throw light on the subject, are solicited. Write as far as possible, and on one side of the paper only. Address matter for publication: THE TIMES—Agricultural Editor.]

#### The Orange Market.

The demand for California oranges in the East is improving somewhat. Florida oranges are pretty well out of the way, but there are still more European oranges in the market than California growers would like to see. According to latest advices, there were 161,000 boxes of foreign oranges on the way, against 172,000 at this time last year.

At home the situation is not very encouraging. The crop of navel has been almost cleared out, but there are still an immense number of seedlings on the trees. Many of these are getting into very poor condition, and buyers don't like them. As a proof of this, it may be mentioned that a few days ago an Eastern firm asked for a quotation on Mediterranean sweets, and promptly paid for three carloads 75 cents a box more than the price at which they were offered seedlings.

It is probable that there is still at least a third of the total crop of Southern California on the trees, much of which will undoubtedly prove a loss to the growers unless it is hurried forward. From present appearances the total crop of Southern California will exceed the outside estimate of 7000 carloads.

Judge Ross, who will have about one hundred carloads from his old orchard near Glendale, has been doing well with his crop, largely owing to care in packing and grading. It is also claimed that these oranges keep better than those from the Riverside section. This claim was also made for Azusa oranges. It is probably too soon as yet to say whether these claims are well founded. The question is an interesting one.

There is no material change to report in prices. Growers have to meet buyers rather more than half way, to effect sales.

A letter has been received by a commission house from the firm of L. Connolly & Co. of London, giving particulars regarding the sale of the second shipment of oranges sent to England, which, it will be remembered, went at much lower prices than the previous shipment. The difference is accounted for, firstly, by the fact that the initial shipment was a novelty, and dealers were anxious to supply their customers with sample lots, which, in some cases, the purchasers had to sell at a loss. Secondly, the oranges arrived in very poor condition. Messrs. Connolly & Co. think that they may perhaps do rather better in the future, as arrivals of Valencia are expected to fall off considerably.

This firm advises trial shipments to England of St. Michaels, which variety they understand will be ready in May. These oranges, they say, should be shipped when not quite ripe. The English market will take a moderate quantity of oranges during the summer.

The following letter from San Diego, from a correspondent who signs himself "Carl," to the Daily Produce Bulletin of Minneapolis, contains much sense, although the writer perhaps takes a rather too unfavorable view of the future of the market, under a proper system of disposing of the crop:

I am just in receipt of your paper of the 23d, and it's worth a year's price to see the way you "set it up" to the chaps, who, from "pure philanthropy," try to control the California fruit crop. Oh, no! they have no "tax" grinning into their own pockets, and no "grain" for all the poor down-trodden rancher. Of course the man who raises the fruit is justified in getting all he can for it, same as he who raises corn, hops, or wheat, but there are attending circumstances that they seem to forget, which make the handling of a fruit crop the most risky business in the world, except buying tickets in a lottery. And this "neck of woods" is full of men who have some pet scheme to eliminate the risk and run the lion's share of the "net proceeds" into their own pockets, and handle the grower "holds the bag" and all at the same time. Yes, the Riverside combine has gone with the Last Year's Raising Peaches Association. It had the same result, which was to help the large growers dispose of part of their surplus before the majority of the members caught on that the "pot was being skimmed."

It could have no other end than it has had. Anything different was from the first impossible, because antagonistic to the natural course of trade. And the resulting effect from now on is demoralized market until the stream gets safe inside the channel.

I had to laugh well yesterday. A prominent member of the combine two weeks ago told me the day of consignments had gone for good; that he had that day sold two cars, one to Pittsburg and one to Philadelphia. I. O. B. at his station. Draft with bill of lading attached, subject to inspection, of course. Yesterday his face was long as a mile, as he had himself writing telegrams and swearing at commission men, for both cars were refused, and the railroad company wanted to know what disposition to make of them.

Well, such is life in "the far West," and some time people will find that in business they must conform to the nature of things.

There are too many oranges for the number of people who can afford to pay \$5 per box at Riverside already. The rest must be sold to consumers who can not afford to pay over half that price. One carload sold at half that price breaks the market for all, and that car has been sold and many more with it. There are today more cars of fruit left in California than was estimated by the Santa Fe officials, and it was not never will be to their interest to give a true estimate. Neither was it to the interest of the Riverside Association to give a correct estimate. They did not dare to say that at Santa Ana there would be sixty cars more than last year.

#### "The Land and Its Fruits"

## ORCHARD AND FARM

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#### RURAL LIFE IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

and that it was 100 per cent. better fruit, and so of the other shipping points. The Santa Fe people said this country would have 100 cars. I said twenty-five more, at the least, when I read it. Today, I say, from careful observation over San Diego county, that it will be over 150. And my idea is that their estimate is all about as near correct as in this country. Suppose, then, that it is. What is to be done with this crop; the largest and best by far that ever was? The conclusion must be to sell as fast and as well as can be done, and distribute it as evenly as possible. There is fruit enough for poor as well as rich, and it must be sold or rot. The day of great profit in the business has gone. The supply has passed the demand at past prices, and all must come down in their views. The grower, the carrier, and all have got to come to the ground floor. If not now, why not? Next year will see an increase, with good weather, of fully 25 per cent. over this year, and all are taking pains to improve the quality to the utmost, and to distribute it as evenly as possible. This year's crop will be doubled, and then the best Riverside navel will have to hustle to roll in a dollar at Riverside.

#### Another Fake.

It seems that there is no end to the operations of swindlers, who attempt to "work" the innocent agriculturist through the medium of his trade paper. To judge from the persistency and success of these people, they must be, to a certain extent, justified in considering that both agriculturists and agricultural newspapers are easily duped. The Times will do its best to convince these enterprising gentry that its agricultural department is something of an exception to the rule.

We have several times, of late, referred to plausibly worded letters, received for publication from remote points east of the Rockies, advocating a wonderful compound known as "black pepin"—"to be had at drug stores," of course—which is supposed to make one pound of milk yield two pounds of butter, or something of that sort. This week comes another smooth letter, written, as these letters always are, on paper without any heading, and apparently from an innocent and amiable farmer's wife, who rejoices in doing good to her sisters and brethren throughout the country, without further reward than the consciousness of her innate virtue and of a good deed performed. It must, however, be awfully expensive and take a vast amount of valuable time, if "Mrs. C. D. Baker" sends these kindly epistles to all the agricultural papers in the country. On the other hand, if The Times is singled out as the sole repository of this valuable information, we would like to ascertain whether it is because "Mrs. C. D. Baker" considers this family journal especially worthy, or particularly green.

Here is the letter, as received: "Mr. Editor: I have just used the last of fruit that I put up last summer. I did not heat or seal the fruit; just put it in common three or four earthen jars and pressed it down what you can without injuring it. Take two ounces powdered Comp. Ex. Salix you can get it at any drug store; dissolve it in four gallons boiling water; when cool pour on enough to cover the fruit; seal the jars with cement and the water keeps the air from the fruit. I put up 20 gal. strawberries, 23 gal. raspberries, 40 gal. speaches, 14 gal. grapes and did not lose a gallon. Every jar kept perfectly fresh. The fruit looked and tasted just as it did when picked. I keep boarders, and they all thought my fruit the best they ever ate, being much finer than canned fruit. I think it strange that everybody does not put up fruit in this way, as it is certainly elegant and so cheap and healthy."

"Mrs. C. D. Baker" may have never lost a "gail," but she is liable to lose several "gails," and boys too, provided she has them, and feeds them on this stuff. It is probable, however, that "Mrs. C. D. Baker" is the non de plume of some employe of the company which is putting up what they call "compound extract of salix." Last year The Times warned its readers against the so-called "California cold process" of preserving fruit for eating purposes, brought out by a firm calling itself the Ohio Fruit Company of Concord, O. This fraud had been already fully exposed by Prof. Higgard, but the scheme appears to be still working. There is no such compound in any drug store as "compound extract of salix," and when the applicants send to the company they receive a package of salicylic acid, costing many times more than it can be purchased for here. Salicylic acid is a poison, and even in homoeopathic doses is apt to be very harmful. It has been extensively used in preparing fruit for exhibition at the World's Fair. Even for that purpose, it is of doubtful value. In the household it should never be used.

It looks as if The Times agricultural department, in addition to a subdivision devoted to pests and parasites, would be compelled to own one for the benefit of frauds and fakirs.

#### In Small Packages.

As The Times recently remarked, now that the orange-growers of Southern California are about to undertake the marketing of their crop on a large scale, upon their own account, it would be well for them to devote a little study to the first step of preparing oranges for the market—the packing. There is certainly much to be learned in this direction.

Hitherto, the regulation large box has been the only one sent to market. It is clumsy and inconvenient to the retailers who have a good class of trade. This season, a Duarte grower hit upon the plan of packing a dozen fine selected oranges in a box, and crating the boxes. These packages went off in San Francisco like the traditional hot cakes, and the retailers cried for more. Undoubtedly this system will be adopted, to a considerable extent, on the shipment of fine fruit next season. It is time that our fruit-growers learned the importance of putting up their fruit in tasteful shape, so as to catch the eye of the consumer, and

tempt him to experiment with his mouth. The cost of tastefully packing is little more than that of the ordinary method, while the grower who goes to the extra expense will often find a market while his neighbor's carelessly packed fruit goes begging. In Europe this matter has been brought to a fine point, and that is one reason why our fruit, though it may be superior in quality, is sometimes slow in competing with the imported article.

#### The Farmers' Institute.

The sixth quarterly session of the Southern California Institute will convene at San Fernando on Tuesday and Wednesday, April 25 and 26. There will be a number of interesting papers read, besides a musical programme and a carriage drive to points of interest in the valley. All who are interested in the advancement of horticulture and agriculture are invited to attend the sessions of the institute and take part in the discussions.

#### Insurance Against Wind and Frost.

The Times has frequently urged upon horticulturists the importance of planting windbreaks around their orchards. It is now stated, by many orchardists, that fruit blossoms, and the fruit itself, have been protected from frost by planting rows of tall trees along the east side of the orchard, to keep off the early morning's sun. It is the sun on the frosted fruit that does the most damage.

Here is another incentive to plant eucalyptus trees around your groves. Some orchardists still complain that they cannot spare the space occupied by a windbreak, but they are shortsighted, and will regret their lack of judgment.

#### An Obj et Lesson.

The Times reprints this week a lucid and interesting account of the transactions of the Campbell Fruit-Growers' Union of Santa Clara county, during the past year. Here is a case in which cooperation in the marketing of fruit has proved both feasible and profitable to the producers. There are many facts in this narration which the fruit-growers of Southern California may study with profit to themselves. What has been done in the Santa Clara Valley might surely be accomplished by the intelligent horticulturists of Southern California. If they will only pull together, and agree to disagree on points of minor importance.

#### Potatoes East and West.

While potatoes are selling at abnormally high prices in Southern California, retailing in Los Angeles for as much as 2½ cents a pound, in New York prices are low and trade dull on everything but seed stock. A few days ago a single steamer brought in between thirty-five thousand and forty thousand sacks of Scotch potatoes. The market had been dull before, and this heavy importation of course sent it still lower.

It is reasonable to hope that, in the not very distant future, when railroads are run more in the interest of the people, it will be possible to so equalize matters that the consumer shall not be paying an exorbitant price on one side of the continent, while the producer is giving away his crop on the other. At any rate, the completion of the Nicaragua Canal will surely effect a change in this condition of affairs.

#### An Interesting Case.

The case of J. C. Sherer vs. the Park Nursery Company is set for trial in Judge McKinley's court on the 27th of this month. This is an action brought to recover damages from the nursery for about three hundred peach trees, sold to plaintiff, which proved to be untrue to name. The case will be one of great interest, as it will test the question whether a nurseryman can be held responsible for damages in selling trees, etc., which are not what they purport to be. It is the first time that an attempt has been made in the courts here to make the seller of nursery stock pay for his mistake, although such mistakes are made very frequently, and have cost orchardists much expense.

#### The Citrus Fair Appropriation.

The California Fruit Grower recently stated that the appropriation for the next State Citrus Fair, by the Legislature, had fallen through, which statement was copied by several papers. It appears that the appropriation was made in due course. It is sincerely to be hoped that more judgment and energy in the handling of the next display than was manifested at the one recently held in Colton. Otherwise, these shows are dear at the price which the people pay for them.

#### Cost of a Cannery.

The following, regarding the cost of a cannery, is from the Manufacturers' Record. Allowance should be made for difference of wages in Southern California:

The equipment necessary for a cannery is neither complicated nor expensive, and the actual work of canning does not require any unusual degree of expert knowledge.

So simple a process may be conducted with simple machinery, and consequently with a small investment of capital. Indeed, this is one of the attractive features of the canning business. A plant having a capacity of 2000 cans of fruit per day, or 2750 cans of tomatoes, for example, or 2750 cans of two pounds each, requires one kettle for processing and exhausting, one scalding kettle, one fire-pot, a set of crane fixtures for handling the iron baskets, furnace doors, grate bars, soldering irons for capping, tipping or sealing, a scalding basket, process cage, thermometer, and some small tools. Twenty-five hundred bricks would be needed to set the kettles and construct a chimney, and a building 20x30 feet would accommodate all. This equipment, with the crane or building, can be secured for \$100.

Canning machinery for 3000 cans three-pound, or 4000 cans two-pound: One process kettle, one exhaust kettle, one scalding kettle, two fire-pots, one set furnace doors and grate bars, two capping machines, two capping coppers, two tipping coppers, two scalding baskets, two process cages, two exhaust cages, crane fixtures and necessary small tools. It would require 3000 bricks to set the kettles, and a building 20x40 feet to accommodate the appliances. Cost \$150, not including bricks or building.

Machinery and appliances for 4000 cans of three pounds each, or 5000 two-pound cans per day would cost \$2000 for 4000 tons of fruit, or 15,000 two-pound cans per day, the cost of machinery and appliances would reach about \$800, and so on for larger capacity.

As a rule, in such plants as have been described, one man at \$1.50 to \$2 per

day can do the processing, one fireman at \$1.50 can attend to the furnace and all the machinery. For capping and tipping together the average price is 15 cents per 1000 cans. For peeling, 8 cents per ten-quart bucket—about 30 cents per 1000 cans, is paid. For labeling cans, 25 cents per 100 is paid, and for packing the general price is \$2.50 per 1000. Thus, in plant packing 4000 cans of two pounds each per day, the average labor cost will be about \$35.50 per day, or a little over 7-8 of a cent per can. Besides this, the cost of raw materials and small supplies must be secured.

#### Practical Co-operation.

A correspondent of the California Fruit Grower gives the following interesting account of the work of the Campbell (Santa Clara county) Fruit-growers' Union during the past year: During the past year this corporation engaged in collecting and drying and has handled 530 tons of green and dried fruit. This is about one-fourth of the capacity of the plant. Of this 530 tons, 404 tons were dried for stockholders; 80 tons sold green; 20 tons received in exchange for stockholders and others, and the remainder only weighed for non-stockholders.

Of the 404 tons dried for stockholders there were 203½ tons of apricots, 70 tons of peaches, 97 tons of French prunes, 20½ tons silver prunes and 12½ tons pears and egg plums. This fruit netted to the stockholders the following prices per green ton: Apricots, average \$40.90; peaches from \$22.84 to \$46.88. The lower prices were for small sizes, and the clings for which the grower could probably have found no market at all. Silver prunes from \$48.75 to \$58.

We were very much surprised to find that the smallest prunes netted the most and the largest the least per green ton. This is due to the smallest ones losing so little in drying.

The average net price for six grades was \$84.95, or leaving out the first grade, fories to fifties, the average was \$88.43 per green ton.

The fruit sold green netted the following prices to the stockholders, who furnished it: Apricots, \$42.50 per ton; early peaches, \$45; Muir and cling peaches, \$50; Salway peaches, \$60.

The cost per green ton for drying was: Apricots, \$6.25 per ton; peaches, \$8.50; silver prunes, \$2.50; French prunes, \$2.25.

The proportion of green fruit required to make a pound of dried was as follows: Apricots, 5.14 pounds; peaches, 5.16 pounds; silver prunes, 3.02 pounds; French prunes, from 1.45 to 2.56 pounds.

The fruit handled by this corporation was all sold by the Santa Clara County Fruit Exchange, spot cash, f.o.b., at Campbell. The total commissions paid to the exchange for selling was \$48.40. The fruit cost the growers, from 18c to 17c; peaches, from 10c to 12c; silver prunes, from 9c to 11c; French prunes, from 8c to 10c. There was a very small quantity of the poorest apricots sold for 11½c.

To meet the general expenses, consisting of 8 per cent. interest on cost of plant, taxes and insurance on the plant, there was reserved the sum of \$1.50 per green ton on all fruit dried; \$1.50 per ton on each ton of fruit sold, and \$1.50 per ton on each ton of fruit sold for non-stockholders. Had all the stockholders' fruit been handled by this corporation, the general expenses, instead of being \$4.50 and \$1.50 per green ton, respectively, would most probably not have exceeded \$1.50 per green ton.

Since the interest on the cost of the plant constituted nearly the whole of the general expenses, and this interest was paid to the stockholders, the owners of the plant, the transaction is like taking money out of one pocket and putting it into the other. The injustice lies in the fact that these general expenses are paid by those whose fruit is handled by the corporation while those who withhold their fruit pay nothing.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders, April 8, 1892, the by-laws were amended giving the Board of Directors power to adjust income and expenses as they may see fit. This is to be accomplished by a system of dividends to be regulated by the directors.

All fruit was graded before drying. A few of the advantages of this system are: 1. It is cheaper, inasmuch as it obviates the necessity of grading after drying.

2. It dries more evenly and saves time and labor in the curing process, and produces fruit of a better quality and appearance with less loss of weight.

3. The same fruit is worth more if graded than if not graded.

4. Each stockholder gets credit for the exact grades of fruit that he delivers. The grader is no respecter of persons, and hence promptly and accurately decides what each grade is worth.

5. By grading the fruit green, and keeping the grades together after curing, the quality of the fruit is more reliably described to buyers. The advantage of this is fully realized by all who have ever sold this product.

Receipts of the union from all sources were \$42,650.77; disbursements, \$42,052.16; balance on hand, \$598.61.

The directors estimate that the stockholders will, if the crop matures all at now promises, deliver this year at least two thousand tons of fruit for the corporation to handle.

At the annual meeting the directors offered to the present stockholders 100 shares of stock. About sixty shares are taken by the present and subscribers, the other stockholders have taken nearly all of the remainder. A large number desire to take stock, but thus far it has been thought unwise to sell more.

pack the fruit on the spot, as in the crates properly packed, the journey to the cars is made with less risk than in ordinary boxes.

Some experienced growers claim that prunes are larger and the crop more abundant on land naturally somewhat damp or on strong soil retentive of moisture and irrigated well early in the season.

It is advisable frequently to use a subsoil plow in plowing the ground preparatory to setting trees. Land that is underlaid with hardpan near the surface is however of little use for horticultural purposes.

Several navel orange trees on the place of L. K. Westcott at Ivanhoe, northwest of Los Angeles, have, since they began to bear three years ago, developed flesh of the blood variety. This is the more remarkable as there are no other bearing orange trees from which they might have become pollinized, within a distance of half a mile.

#### PESTS AND DISEASES.

[Horticulturists who find new or unknown insect pests on their trees or plants are invited to send specimens, by mail, to The Times, addressed to the Agricultural Editor. In reply, the true character will be described, with instructions as to the best method of treatment.]

#### Spraying for Codlin Moth.

The Horticultural Commissioners of Sonoma county, at a recent meeting, unanimously agreed that trees affected by root knot should be dug up and destroyed. The board reports that the prospects for fruit are very good. The cool, damp weather made the season later than usual, but the trees examined in various parts of the county show the fruit trees well set, and, with close attention and careful spraying, a full crop may be expected.

For spraying for the codlin moth and fungus, or pear scab, the board recommends a reduced formula as follows: Thirty pounds of lime, twenty pounds of sulphur, fifteen pounds of salt to one hundred gallons of water, add one-half pound of Paris green dissolved in ammonia. Apply in cool, foggy days about the time the bloom drops.

Don't spray when the wind blows, or in the middle of the day if the sun shines; in the first case, the spray will dry too quickly to be of service, and in the last, the hot sun may cause the Paris green to destroy the tender fruit. The antidote for fungus and sulphur, arsenic poisons are required to kill the codlin moth. There are only a few days that the moth can be reached. The spraying must be done while the young fruit is still upright on its stem; when it once drops downward it is too late to reach the larva, which once hatched out, makes its way inside and is beyond the reach of the spray.

By using the above mixture, scale missed in previous spraying may be killed, the tree stimulated to do its best and a paving crop is expected.

## LIVE STOCK

The "noblest friend of man" is not generally included under the head of live stock in agricultural papers. Yet the dog, whether as a sheep or watch dog, is a necessary and valuable appendage to a farm. The fifth annual bench show of the Southern California Kennel Club, which has been fully described from day to day in The Times, was undoubtedly one of the best shows of the kind ever seen in the State, and speaks volumes for the increasing interest which is taken by Californians in the dog family. There are exceptions to a rule, but as it is safe to say that the man who does not love a dog is not very much of a man.

#### Pedigrees and Merit.

Too often a farmer who raises a fine grade cock keeps it for breeding. That is another disappointment to the breeder who buys it ever so cheap, for if not all the animals of any pure breed are so the grades. The poor pedigree, however good the individual, is no better than the poor individual of good pedigree. While our readers may understand and appreciate the value of having a breed of both pedigree and individual merit in the stock of a dam, we want to be sure to propagate the good qualities of the breed. There are those who do not understand the science of breeding who are content with the one or the other. The rich pedigree is because it is more reliable for breeding; that is why some sires and dams sell for \$5000 or \$10,000, while the same breeding may sell for \$500.

#### Hog Cholera.

[Pacific Rural Press.] Hog cholera has made its appearance at Santa Ana. A Goodwin has already lost several hogs, and says he expects to lose fifty more before the disease runs its course. Such outbreaks are not so frequent here as in the prairie States, but should be carefully guarded against. All animals apparently healthy should be immediately removed and kept apart. All dead animals should be burned or deeply buried. The premises should be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected by free use of lime, whitewash or equal parts of carbolic and sulphuric acid, two ounces of the mixture to each gallon of water. In lack of other materials, boiling water, if freely applied at full heat, will destroy the germs. The appearance of hog cholera in any tract should induce all interested to cooperate in hemming in and stamping out the disease.

#### Live Stock Notes.

Regularly in quantity and time of feeding is a great point in stock-raising.

It is believed that the price of hogs will remain high until next winter as brood sows are being sold in great quantities.

If hogs are fed within twelve hours of killing, the food will be wasted, the meat will be more liable to sour, and the distended intestines more difficult to remove.

The sheep of Spain were introduced into the new world by Columbus on his second voyage in 1493. They were landed at Hispaniola and Cuba, from whence they were taken by Cortes to Mexico and Pizarro to Peru early in the fifteenth century.

## BEES AND HONEY

The bee men of Southern California are feeling "good," and they have reason to do so. The markets are bare of honey, both extracted and comb, and the demand has been in excess of the supply ever since the holidays. Meanwhile, the present season promises to be the best that has been known in seventeen years, if it does not even equal the phenomenal season of 1876.

#### Prepari g for Swarming.

[American Cultivator.] Beekeepers should get ready for the swarming season before it is upon them, and before they are driven by other duties. Get all empty hives clean that are good enough to use again, and see that there are enough of them, or of new ones, ready for the possible swarms that may come. Clean up frames, separators and surplus honey boxes, and make as many new ones as are likely to be needed. Get the sheets of foundation ready for use. It pays to use the comb foundation, not only because it can be bought cheaper than the bees can make it, as it takes a great many pounds of honey to make a pound of comb, but because with foundation in the frames and boxes the combs should be straight so that it can be easily taken out. While not every colony will make 100 pounds a beekeeper in the Bee Journal says that he always intends to have on hand in the spring 100 one-pound sections for each old colony, and does not find it far out of the way.

#### Foul Brood.

[Exchange.] Prof. Mackenzie, the Canadian bacteriologist, does not believe that chilled brood will produce foul brood, after making an experiment that he thinks "conclusively shows that there is a distinct difference between foul brood and ordinary putrefaction." That a bacillus has been found in an egg he thinks needs confirmation.

Foul brood in wax requires at least 194° Fahrenheit for at least three hours. Prof. Mackenzie thinks, as a simple process of mixing the infected material with the melted wax is not sufficient to prevent germination. He seems to have little fear of foul brood in foundation.

## THE DAIRY

Brain works pays in the dairy as well as in other farm operations. A New York dairyman doubled the yield of butter per cow of his herd in one year by testing every cow, disposing of the poor ones and feeding his new herd a little better. There is still too much "go-as-you-please" dairying in California.

#### For Self-sucking Cows.

[Written for The Times.] I see many cows stake out with cumbersome and expensive gear, to prevent self-sucking. These animals are generally of the best milkers, and otherwise of value, save for this exceedingly bad habit. I give you a remedy with which I have succeeded and which will prove a preventive in ninety cases out of one hundred.

Have a bit made for the mouth out of common gaspipe, three-quarter inch, perforated with holes its entire length, and put it on the cow as you bridle her. The animal can eat and drink, but not suck, as the bit prevents the vacuum necessary for that operation.

#### Continuous Milkers.

[L. B. Pierce in New York Tribune.] For eight years I have owned a cow that has never been dry. The first year there was no period when we could dry her off, as she did not give less than three quarts at any time, so we kept on milking her. The period of least amount is about seven weeks before she is due to calve, and from then on she increases until at calving she gets back to a painful again. At an institute three years ago she was a topic of discussion for a few minutes, and numerous farmers contended that I would ruin her by continuous milking, and that her progeny would be weak and valueless. She has had three calves since then, and two being heifers, we are raising them for growth, vigor and milk. The calves are the best of any young cattle in town. Her oldest heifer calf is now a cow standing beside her mother, and has now given milk thirteen and one-half months, and is due to calve in about six weeks.

We have been milking her with considerable interest for the last few weeks, wondering whether she would follow her mother's example and be a continuous milker. All doubt on this point is now dissipated, as she has begun to gain, and her lowest yield has been one gallon per day. We have reason to believe that this would be the case, as we were obliged to milk her for a week before calving. The cow we had previously to this would begin to fall in seven months, and was of little value after eight months. A difference of 38 per cent. in length of milking period is considerable, yet I do not doubt there is near this wide range in every large dairy. To the objection that the milk is not fit for use, I can only say that it would take a skilled chemist to detect any difference in the milk up to within two days of calving. On one occasion it was the entire food of a thriving baby boy, and no deleterious effects could be detected.

#### Dairy Notes.

It is an important item to ascertain how much food is required to keep a cow in a good, thrifty condition, and how much beyond this is converted into milk.

There is no guesswork about the creamery. The clock, scales and thermometer are used at every turn, and the quality of the butter varies only with the quality of the cream.

The Dairy Messenger says that the cream from cows fed a large amount of cotton seed requires to be churned at a higher temperature than other cream, and suggests 72° as about right.

The old practice of feeding a farrow cow everything she will eat to fatten

her, and milking her until she is sold, is a good one that might be followed to profit by many a family food going without milk.

## POULTRY

In this column is given a report of resolutions passed at a recent meeting of the Los Angeles County Poultry Association, asking for the establishment of a poultry division in connection with the Bureau of Animal Industry. At first sight the request may seem rather far-fetched, but it appears less so when it is considered that the poultry products of the United States amount in annual value to the enormous total of \$800,000,000.

#### "Bureau of Poultry."

[Written for The Times.] The Los Angeles County Poultry Association, like most other Los Angeles institutions, is progressive in character, as is evidenced by the following resolutions, adopted at the April meeting, held in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce:



**For Exchange,  
or  
Lost or Found  
anything, what is he to do  
about it? Why,  
Advertise  
in the  
Los Angeles Times.**



